

# THE GUAM RECORDER



DECEMBER 1936

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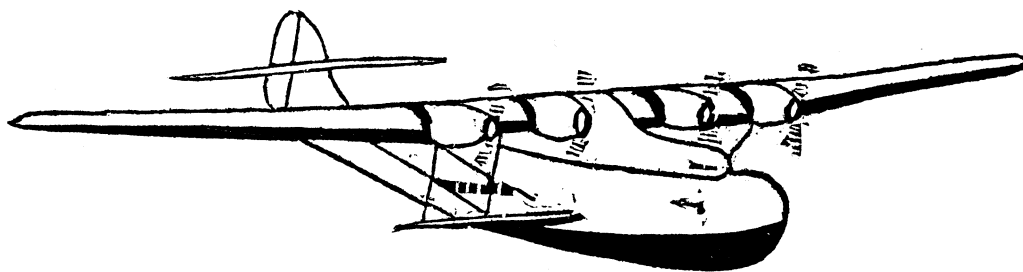
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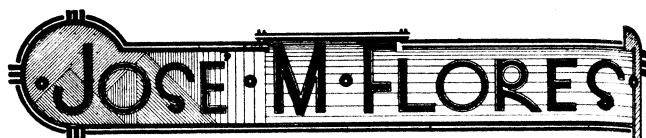
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# THE GUAM RECORDER

A NEWS LETTER OF ISLAND AFFAIRS  
PUBLISHED ONCE A MONTH

Vol. XIII, No. IX

December, 1936

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# THE RECORDER

*The Guam Recorder* announces that, beginning 1 January 1937, the subscription rate for 1 year to local subscribers and to the United States and possessions will be reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.00; to foreign countries from \$2.00 to \$1.50, and the price per copy will be reduced from 15 cents to 10 cents.

*The Guam Recorder* belongs to the people of Guam. It has a two-fold purpose. Namely, to interest its readers in current affairs of the Island and to record those happenings in a permanent form for the future. At the present time the history of Guam is available only by referring to a few rare books and manuscripts, none of which are available in Guam. Until recent times no publication of permanent form was printed on the Island. Consequently it is often very difficult to obtain accurate records of past events of importance.

The publishing of *The Recorder* has been continued since its beginning in 1924 by earnest and enthusiastic editors, who, in the face of indifferent support and financial loss, felt that the publication was performing useful public service.

*The Recorder* is endeavoring through constant research to obtain and publish present and historical Island facts, scientific and other educational subject matter, the knowledge of which is without question beneficial.

It is hoped that the reduction in the price of *The Recorder* will place it within the reach of more of the people and thereby gain their support and interest so necessary to guarantee the continued existence of their only periodical.

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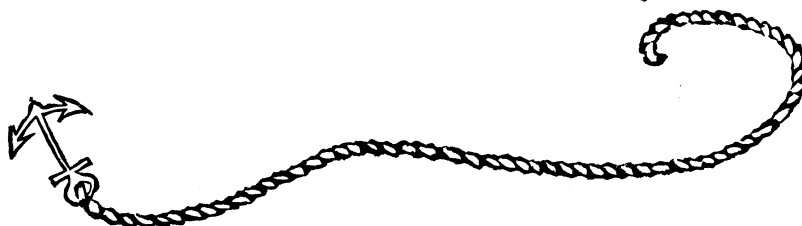
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## EARTH TREMORS CONTINUE TO JAR GUAM

Since the severe earthquake which rocked Guam at 4:40 on the morning of 30 October numerous tremors have been experienced. To date, a total of 351 tremors have been recorded by the seismograph.

The number each day has been as follows: 30 October, 58; 31 October, 40; 1 November, 24; 2 November, 44; 3 November, 22; 4 November, 11; 5 November, 9; 6 November, 9; 7 November, 11; 8 November, 8; 9 November, 2; 10 November, 10; 11 November, 6; 12 November, 42; 13 November, 16; 14 November, 5; 16 November, 7; 17 November, 4; 18 November, 3; 19 November, 2; 20 November, 1; 21 November, 4; 22 November, 3; 23 November, 1; 24 November, 4; 25 November, 1; 26 November, 2; 27 November, 2.

The majority of the tremors registered by the seismograph has been faint and could be felt only by experienced observers. However, several after quakes have occurred of sufficient intensity to be distinctly perceptible. Such tremors took place at: 3:15 a. m., 31 October, intensity 4; 10:10 a. m., 1 November, intensity 3; 3:10 a. m., 2 November, intensity 3; 1:53 a. m., 6:13 a. m., and 1:07 p. m., 3 November with the intensities of 2, 3 and 3 respectively; 2:45 a. m., 5 November, intensity 2; 6:23 p. m., 6:28 p. m., and 6:42 p. m., 12 November with the intensities of 3, 6 and 3 respectively; 12:53 a. m., 13 November, intensity 4; 10:45 a. m., 16 November, intensity 3.

In Guam, earthquake intensities are measured by the Adapted Rossi-Forel scale which is as follows:

1. Felt only by an experienced observer, very faint.
2. Felt by a few persons at rest, faint.
3. Direction or duration appreciable, weak.
4. Felt by persons walking. Doors, etc., moved.

5. Felt by nearly everyone. Furniture moved.
6. Bells rung, pendulum clocks stopped. Alarm.
7. Fall of plaster, slight damage. Scare.
8. Fall of chimneys, walls cracked. Fright.
9. Some houses partly or wholly wrecked. Terror.

10. Buildings ruined, ground cracked. Panic.

No further damage to buildings or injuries has resulted from the after shocks. The tremor of 6:28 p. m., 12 November, has been the most severe experienced since the violent quake.

Recent investigations disclose that the initial earthquake of 30 October caused several landslides from the cliffs in the northern part of the Island, from which, fortunately, no injuries or damage to property resulted.

The dates on which severe earthquakes have occurred in Guam, compiled in 1919 by Rev. M. S. Maso, S. J., Assistant Director of the Manila Weather Bureau, are as follows: April, 1825; May, 1834; 25 January, 1849; July, 1862; 7 December, 1863; 24 June, 1866; 13 May, 1870; 16 May, 1892; 22 September, 1902; 24 December, 1902; 10 February, 1903; 10 December, 1909. Rev. Maso gives the earthquake occurring in 1902 as the most severe one in the Marianas of which he has any record.

Happily, the total recorded loss of life from earthquakes in Guam has been very small.

For those readers who have not read "Seismicity of the Island of Guam," by Rev. W. C. Repetti, S. J., Chief, Seismic and Magnetic Division, Manila Observatory, published in the November 1935 issue of the Guam Recorder, this interesting and instructive article concerning earthquakes in Guam is reprinted.

## Seismicity Of The Island Of Guam

By Rev. W. C. Repetti, S. J., Chief, Seismic and Magnetic Division Manila Observatory

In 1914 the Philippine Weather Bureau installed a seismograph in Guam at the request of the U. S. Navy. This particular instrument is known as the Wiechert inverted pendulum. Its steady mass, or Inertia Mass, has a weight of 200 kgs.

At the time of the installation of this seismograph the U. S. Navy considered Guam to be of considerable strategical importance, and it was desired to gain some definite knowledge of the frequency and the intensity of the earthquakes which occurred in Guam.

The seismic record of Guam since 1914 is not completely continuous owing to unavoidable circumstances in the operation of the seismograph. Nevertheless sufficient data have been obtained to give us a good idea of the earthquakes of Guam.

During the period of fifteen years from 1915 to 1930 there were 900 earthquakes recorded on the seismograph and of this number 130 perceptible by persons. During this period the seismograph was out of service for 3 years, but we may presume that the proportion of recorded and perceptible earthquakes would have been the same as the numbers given above. The perceptible earthquakes were of different degrees of intensity but none of them could be classed as destructive.

An examination of the seismic records obtained in Guam shows that the majority of the earthquakes which affect the island have their origin in the Nero Deep. The more severe of these earthquakes originating in the Deep have their

*Continued on page 30*

# Hafa Gallos

On Friday, November sixth, shortly before the set of the tropical sun, a rumbling was heard in the vicinity of Dorn Hall. However, the apprehension of the populace was soon stilled. No, it was not another tremor of nature but a natural tremor of a group of certain young cockerels who were awaiting there at the Plaza. Why cockerels? What were they awaiting? That's easy. The Noble Order of Roosters of Guam was about to hold an initiation.



In due time the Chamorrion cavalry, carabaos to you, arrived, the band formed, the Whangdoodle donned his mystic or misty robes, the Old Roosters fell into line, the bugle sounded "Boots and Saddles," a pause and no response. Could it be that most of the flock that had just escaped from their home nests and were awaiting the time when they too could be called Roosters were of a salty type that the strident bugle notes had gone unrecognized. No! A hasty glance revealed that at the far distant end of the Plaza a flock of young birds were in a huddle. After their fears were allayed they exhibited a good example of the Sing Sing fox trot, although these young birds had evidently not attended the same dancing institutions.

Sharp and curt came the commands: "Prepare to mount," "Mount," "Forward." Headed by the band, flanked by Old Roosters and attended by their own Sanitary Train, the mounted column moved forward to storm, if they might, the Rooster's stronghold, Jagatna Perch. At first to the tune of a military march the cockerels showed their carabaoship to good stead amid the plaudits of their friends who had gathered on the sidewalks (?) of Agaña to wish them "happy sittings," but as the march ended and the band entered into a dirge an undercurrent of apprehension could be noted, which one psychic could interpret as, "what next?" After the march halted upon the given commands, the neophytes dismounted with alacrity and perhaps gratitude.

Believing by this time that these embryonic roosters were sufficiently intimidated, the Noble Order passed into the portals of the Perch to devise what manner of torture these fledglings should be sub-

jected. Meanwhile they left the cockere's with the injunction to await in a neighboring drug store for further developments. This, as later events showed, was a mistake.

Shortly the doors of the Perch opened and forth sauntered two of the Old Cocks in search of prey. Down they swooped and led the aspirant within the closed and darkened doors of the Perch. Ominous sounds were heard by those awaiting without, awaiting their entrance into the sacred portals. Again the doors open and the Old Cocks again sauntered forth in search of prey. Then, unprecedented in the history of Roosterdom, a mutiny of those who had not as yet gained the right to wear the comb and spur took place. This uprising of the upstarts even reached the point where they attempted and almost succeeded in teaching an Old Rooster their newly learned art of Carabaoship, but as in all such matters, the truth of the old proverb prevailed, "A young cockerel cannot teach an Old Rooster the art of Crowing." The mighty strong arm squad swung into action and soon, despite the efforts of the cocky Young Birds, one by one they approached their doom, and were lead through the closed portals and when the night was over they emerged as full fledged Roosters.

In passing it might be noted that such was the panic and fright of some of the neophytes that they sought their entry into the Perch by back door methods only to be discovered and thrown out into the night to await their turn. When the tumult and the shouting died, Roosters Arnold, Brooks, Clark, Corson, Cummings, Cutts, Evans, Johnson, McDaniel, Richardson, Swezey, Wygant and Ziegler found themselves with a Rooster's button.

Following the banquet, provided by that ancient Rooster T. Shin O'Hara, remarks suitable to Roosterdom were made by those present. Roosters Flynn and Plain, who are to leave us by the Chaumont, crowed their final "Cockle a doodle doo." The extinguished Whangdoodle then conferred with the "viva crow" of the flock, the title of Chief Whangdoodle upon Colonel Randall. It's all in fun boys. Hafa Gallos. Until the flock meets again, Adios.

## OF LOCAL INTEREST

Mr. Dejima gathered together many of his friends to celebrate with him and Mrs. Dejima his fifty-first birthday. Among those who arrived to wish Mr. Dejima "Many Happy Returns" were: Mr. and Mrs. Martinez, Mr. and Mrs. Underwood,

Mr. and Mrs. Johnston, Miss Anne Martinez, Miss Antonia Martinez, Lieut. and Mrs. Wygant, Mr. Shimizu, Miss Isabel Perez, Mrs. Ploke, Comdr. and Mrs. Kelley, Mr. Suzuki, Capt. and Mrs. Higgins, Comdr. and Mrs. McCrea, Mr. Fall, Lieut. and Mrs. Weaver and Lieut.-Comdr. and Mrs. Lenson.

# BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA IN GUAM

By L. T. Siguenza

In a great forest during the fifth century, a knight and his picked band of men were riding, when suddenly their silence was shattered by the shrill scream of a lady in distress. Immediately they rode to her rescue, disposed of her captor and conducted her safely to her own fireside. It was a great deed but not for those men, whose practice was a daily "good turn."

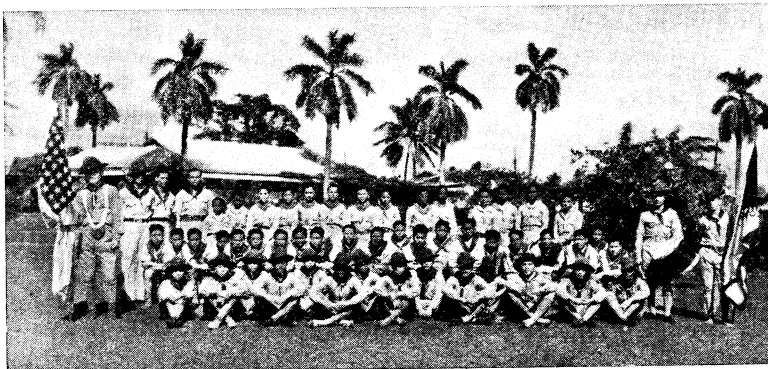
Fifteen centuries later the great city of London had replaced that forest and Mr. William D. Boyce, a Chicago publisher and traveler, was seeking in that fog-engulfed city a difficult street address. Out of the blanket of fog a boy appeared and offered his services. Mr. Boyce was guided to the address and upon reaching his destination offered the boy a shilling. The boy refused the compensation saying that he was a Boy Scout and that Boy Scouts do not receive payment for courtesies. Mr. Boyce was eager to know more of an organization with such commendable endeavors, and the Scout explained all that he knew concerning the movement. The publisher was intensely interested and after completing his errand followed the boy to the headquarters where Lord Baden-Powell, founder of the British Boy Scouts Association, explained the movement in detail.

On 8 February, 1910 Mr. Boyce and many others interested in citizenship and in boys, formally incorporated The Boy Scouts Of America.

On 1 May, 1926 at Washington, D. C., the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America honored this unknown English Scout with the award of the *Bronze Buffalo* with this simple but eloquent inscription, "To the unknown Scout whose faithfulness in the performance of the Daily Good Turn brought the Scout movement to the United States of America."

This is the brief history of a movement that since 1910 has embraced some ten million boys.

On 27 August, 1935 a letter was written to the National Headquarters of the Boy Scouts of America requesting approval and recognition of a Boy Scout organization in Agaña. While awaiting the response, two troops were organized under the leadership of Manuel Lujan, Dr. Carls, Raymond Underwood and L. T. Siguenza. A Boy Scout Committee composed of Father Xavier, Mr. C. C. Butler, Mr. J. M. Torres, Mr. B. J. Bordallo, Mr. Jose Salas, Mr. Raymond Underwood, Mr. Simon Sanchez and Mr. L. T. Siguenza was organized and approval of it from headquarters was



Guam Troop of Boy Scouts

solicited. The duties of the committee are to act in an advisory capacity and to promote the general welfare of the boys.

When the local organization was recognized and registered by the National Committee, certificates of recognition were issued and mailed to the office of the Department of Education and were distributed to the boys and to the committee. Since 31 March, 1936 the Boy Scouts of Guam have been Boy Scouts of America. The significance of the recognition means a great deal to the boys and all have vowed to uphold traditions, standards and ideals of the Boy Scouts of America.

The Scouts are very grateful to Captain George A. Alexander, U. S. N., former Governor of Guam, who so generously aided them by authorizing funds for registering and equipping the boys with books, uniforms and troop flags. The Scouts appreciate the advice and help of Commander M. M. Leonard (ChC), U. S. N., head of the Department of Education and Mr. Sanchez, who understands and is ever-ready to listen to the problems that confront them and their leaders. To the committee for figuring out ways and means for recreational activities the Scouts are indebted.

The department of Education is truly responsible for fostering this youth movement. Had it not been for the earnest and enthusiastic efforts of the personnel of this department the parents would never have received and consented to the idea.

## *Projects of the Boy Scouts*

The projects that the boys are undertaking and have accomplished are numerous. The Scouts have appeared and helped in several civic affairs of the Island. They have aided the Police Department in handling traffic when several dignitaries arrived by ship or plane. They have been interested in the beautification of school parks and grounds. They have assumed the up-keep and

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# SUSANA HOSPITAL NEEDS HELP

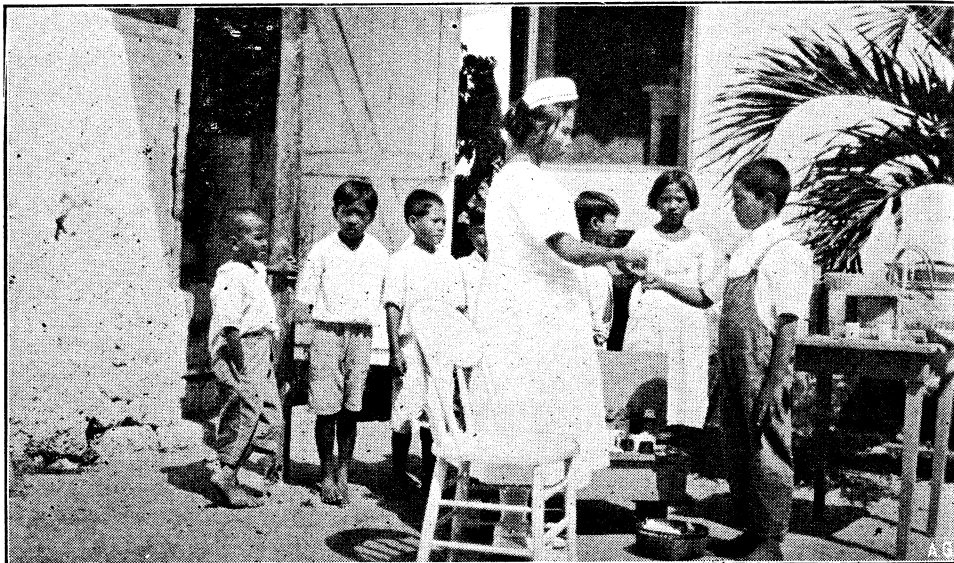
The original purpose of the Susana Hospital, founded in 1905 through the efforts of Mrs. Susan H. Dyer, during her husband's term of office as Governor of Guam, was to provide treatment for women and children. Cash subscriptions were raised here sufficient to make a beginning and at a somewhat later date, through the efforts of Mrs. Dyer, a gift of \$10,000 was received from the late Mrs. Russell Sage. This latter sum was placed in the hands of trustees in New York with instructions to pay to the Governor of Guam the interest semi-annually. The hospital was at that time named "Susana" for Mrs. Dyer, through whose efforts it came into being.

At the time that the initial funds were raised locally, an old stone building, known as the Convent, was rented. After a thorough renovation it was fitted up as a hospital and consisted of one small public ward with a capacity of four to six beds, a smaller ward of three beds, one private room, an out-patient room and a pharmacy.

The Pharmacy aided greatly in the support of Susana Hospital during the early years. It carried a stock of such sundries as are usually found in drug stores. Very few drugs were sold, and the prescription business was small but the sale of ice cream and soft drinks at the soda fountain brought in very satisfactory returns. In order to encourage the Chamorros in the manufacture and sale of native handicraft, the Susana pharmacy purchased from them such things as baskets, mats, souvenirs of wood and silver, selling them at a small profit.

From 1907 to 1917 all financial transactions of the Susana Hospital association were conducted through the pharmacy. It was closed, however, in 1919 and sold for approximately \$10,700.00. This amount was deposited as a savings account in the Bank of Guam. Interest on this sum is used for the benefit of Susana Hospital.

The old building which housed the original Susana Hospital was destroyed by the earthquake of 1909. In December of that year, the Board of Directors, on a motion made by the Senior Medical



Native Nurse gives first aid to school children

Officer, recommended that the Association cede to the U. S. Government such land as might be necessary for the creation of a Naval Hospital, to become a part of the Naval Reservation, with the definite understanding that women and children would be admitted to said hospital. When authorization was received from the Navy Department, the transfer of title of the land was made and the construction of the Naval Hospital undertaken.

Following the completion of Ward III (native women's ward), the original functions of Susana Hospital were taken over by the Naval Hospital. As the need for private rooms for maternity cases became apparent, as well as the increased demands by individuals who were able to pay for private rooms and special service, the Susana Hospital Association, early in 1911 decided to construct the present hospital building on a portion of their remaining land, and so near the Naval Hospital as to form a unit with it. One half of the present building was erected at that time. The hospital now consists of private rooms with a capacity of sixteen beds, an obstetrical room, clinic rooms and a diet kitchen.

Since 1905 native women have been employed in the hospital. In the beginning they were called matrons and dressers. The first important step in the organization of a native nurse corps was taken when three Navy Nurses were detailed for duty at the Naval Hospital in 1911. The supervision and instruction they were able to give the native women naturally led to the institution of a training school to fit young women for the practice

of midwifery and nursing. Another important step was taken in 1916 when the native nurses were put in uniform. Systematic instruction is given in the Training School, which is a part of the Naval Hospital and always under supervision of the Navy Chief Nurse. All native nurses on duty at Susana Hospital are graduates of this school. During their training the student nurses serve in the native wards of the Naval Hospital under supervision of graduate nurses.

There are no municipal or civilian hospital facilities on the Island of Guam; consequently the Susana Hospital fills a very real need for three classes of patients: (1) civilians who are able to pay for service; (2) dependents of Navy personnel, officers and men; (3) civilians who are unable to pay and are yet in need of such isolation as can be afforded them only in Susana. Such critical cases are treated without charge. Of the total number of patients treated in Susana last year 84% were natives and 16% were dependents of service personnel.

The hospital is no longer large enough to meet the needs of the community. As the natives become imbued with the desirability of hospital care, the demand for such care increases. The population of the Island has doubled since the establishment of the hospital, but there has been little increase in Susana facilities to meet the ever increasing demand. Neither are the financial resources adequate at the present time. Susana has always been run on a non-profit basis, but in recent years the demands have been too great on both its physical and financial capacity. More rooms are needed, and above all, more money to enable the hospital to keep up its standard of efficiency.

Medical and surgical care are given by the Navy Medical Officers, and for this service there is, of course, no charge. The only paid personnel employed by Susana are the nursing staff and those engaged in the preparation of food. There is no clerical force. All clerical and statistical affairs of the hospital are conducted by the staff of the Naval Hospital in addition to their regular duties and without charge. Financial matters are handled by the Department of Records and Accounts of the Island Government.

The lowest possible rate is charged for room and board at Susana in order to keep the hospital within the financial reach of as many of the native population as possible. Dependents of officers pay a somewhat higher rate than that required of Chamorro residents.

For several years the hospital has been running at a loss. It has been necessary to use a portion of the funds in the savings' account to meet current needs. If the present trend continues, within another two years this investment of \$10,000.00 will have dwindled to zero.

## Agricultural Notes

3,400 sugar cane cuttings of Hawaiian origin were distributed to various ranches throughout the Island.

21 flame trees and 100 royal palm trees were distributed during the month.

320 papaya, 200 coffee, 27 lemon, 5 tangerine and 10 avocado seedlings were distributed during the month.

Work on pests consisted mainly in the breeding, rearing and liberating of two new parasitcs (*Telenomus nawai* and *Trichogramma minutum*) introduced from Honolulu through Dr. O. H. Swezey to combat the heretofore notorious banana pests, *Brodenia litura*. Six different batches of newly hatched parasites were liberated during the latter part of the month in the districts of Asan, Piti, Dededo, Merizo and Sinajaña. From late observations near the insectory at Piti, it was found that several batches of pest eggs on banana leaves were parasitized by *Telenomus nawai*.

## GUAM DEDICATES NEW SCHOOL BUILDING

The newly completed George Washington School was dedicated on Friday morning, 30 October, 1936, at 9:00 a. m., before a large group of local residents and school children.

Addresses were given by Governor McCandlish, Bishop Olano, Commander Leonard, Head of the Department of Education, and Mr. T. R. Brown, Chief of Industries.

In the evening the faculty and students of the George Washington Junior High School held a reception celebrating the opening of the new building.

The new building, designed to accomodate three hundred and twenty students of Junior High School age, contains many improvements in school construction and will aid in alleviating the crowded condition of the Agaña schools.

The Governor of Guam has recently published locally an appeal for private contributions for the assistance of Susana Hospital. No contribution is too small to be acceptable, nor indeed is any too large.

# The Reality Of Religion

By *Comdr. M. M. Leonard, ChC, U. S. Navy*

Religion is the most persistent, the most pervasive fact of human life. In every age, in every race, the belief in God has persisted. Religion is as basic a discipline as science, and the search for God has always been one of the chief concerns of mankind. We can find men without letters, without laws, without shelter or any settled abode, but we cannot find men without altars. Everywhere religion has been the supreme fact. For countless generations it has been one of the main highways on which the race has sought to approach Truth.

Religion is the most dynamic fact of our experience. No other influence approaches it in its transforming power. It has sustained martyrs at the stake and comforted prisoners in the dungeon and made thousands of obscure and nameless heroes in every hidden place of earth. The Christian boys of Uganda preferred to die at the stake rather than renounce their lately found Savior, and they died singing amid the flames. The followers of Jesus in Madagascar allowed themselves to be cast over the precipices to the rocks below although one compromising word would have saved them. Whole families of humble Russian peasants, after years of harassing persecution, have tramped the thousand miles to Siberia, and after suffering all privation, have starved to death in proof of the power which they felt resided in Jesus. The allied soldiers found the whitened bones of hundreds of native Christians in the palace gardens of Prince Chuang in Peking—mute and glorious witnesses of the power of Christ. Nothing approaches religion in its power to transform life.

This is true because religion is essentially a profound psychological experience. It is a way of living in contact with Reality. It is a source of certainty, tranquillity, and vitality in daily living, a reservoir of spiritual power from which life's energies proceed. It is an individual experience, an inner fellowship with the Unseen, a channel of vital intercourse between the soul and God. This inward communion, from which come peace and spiritual renewal, is characteristic of genuine religion. Such experiences are not simply matters of faith. They are matters of fact. They cannot be explained away.

Religion is an ever present necessity. Men who today try to "get on without religion" are ignoring a basic psychological need. Said one of the world's most famous psychologists: "For complete psychological health mankind requires, either a re-

ligion or some substitute for religion which has not yet been discovered."

That there is great and peculiar need of this assurance today, no one can seriously question. Multitudes of people are bewildered about religion, looking at it as a kind of labyrinth with no road through it. They confuse the form of religion with the substance of it, and in their perplexity they say, "It has no message for me." Moreover, we must face frankly the fact that we are living in an age of religious indifference when science has contributed so much to the comfort and convenience of life that with many the need of anything deeper and more permanent has been almost totally submerged. The spirit of materialism is abroad in the world. Skepticism has become the dominant attitude, and religion and life have been drifting apart.

This is no cause for despair. It is, rather, a challenge. It summons us to a restatement of the faith that is in us. It reminds us again that truth is fluid, and that the thought forms of yesterday have little currency today. It warns us that the age-old conflict is still going on, and that the difficulties of faith are still up to the limit of man's endurance.

Let there be no mistake about it. The times imperatively demand a military attitude in the soul. We cannot afford to shut our eyes to this. Life must be based on Reality if it is to attain any lasting value or significance. The issue that confronts us is a very clear-cut, definite thing. We must choose between the religious interpretation of life on the one hand and stark materialism on the other. There is no compromising of that issue. There is no middle ground. Either life is meaningless, a "tale told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing," or it is an abiding spiritual reality, with limitless and unimaginable possibilities latent within it now. Either God *is*, the creating, directing, redeeming factor in this universe; or there is no God, the universe is an accident, and life is a lucky-bag and a lottery.

Any system of philosophy that leaves God out of account is, in the last analysis, materialism; and materialism is a pitiful philosophy to build one's life upon. It can lead only to chaos, frustration, disillusionment, and futility. It reduces the world to a chaotic mess, a malignant trick, or a sorry joke. Materialism makes nonsense out of the highest values that man knows. It postulates the universe as a purposeless mechanism which originated by accident, means nothing, and is destined

only to destruction. Human life is "a fugitive episode upon one of the minor planets", "a nightmare between two nothings," and the long record of man's sufferings, aspirations, and achievements is a meaningless tale. Man is an automaton, love is an illusion, free-will is a joke, and the earth is merely the reeking battle-ground of animal species. If this is a true picture of our situation, the scientist was right who said: "The most tragic event in the universe is that man should ever have become conscious of himself."

That is the inevitable consequence of any philosophy which leaves God out of account. In the end, if given free rein, it will destroy our civilization. Says Bertrand Russell: "Only on the firm foundation of unyielding despair can the soul's habitation be safely built." So! Then despair is the only reality! To talk of building either personal character or a stable civilization upon that foundation is sheer nonsense.

Across all such writings could be inscribed one word that would characterize them all — the word futility. One wonders, as he reads these apostles of futility, at their eloquent and insistent championship of a philosophy that can end only in frustration. To champion futility — that seems of all things the most futile.

That is the rock upon which the materialistic philosophy wrecks itself. It is not livable. Be sure of this: Any philosophy which is to stand the test of time must first stand the test of life. Above all, it must be livable.

Life cannot go on without spiritual meaning. Man will not long be satisfied with a goalless life or a godless world. As H. G. Wells says: "The religion of the atheist has a God-shaped blank at its heart." Even Walter Lippman, one of the most eloquent exponents of irreligion today, confesses, "We have only succeeded in substituting trivial illusions for majestic faiths." Just so!

It is a common fallacy to suppose that the difficulties of faith are mainly intellectual, and that the "problem of life" can be solved by mental gymnastics. That is a mistake. The major difficulties of faith spring from deeper levels of the soul than the intellect alone can ever plumb, and they lay a demand upon the energies of the soul which the intellect alone can never supply. One who has stood at children's graves and heard mothers cry, "How empty are my arms!" may perhaps be forgiven if he becomes impatient of the current assumption that the last word of reason has been spoken by a handful of contemporary intellectuals. You will never find God at the end of a logical syllogism, nor will you ever find the soul at the bottom of a chemical test-tube. The ultimate realities of religion cannot be argued out. Goodness, truth, and beauty are not to be comprehended solely in terms of analysis and definition. They must be seen in life, and then they

justify themselves. So love, with its capacity for the highest joy or the most excruciating misery will remain a closed book to you forever until you love. So duty. You never will know what duty is until your duty is done. Vital knowledge in any field comes only as the result of investigation and experiment. So we can know the reality of religion only in the realm of experience.

With the approach of the Christmas season, this truth needs added emphasis. Christmas-tide, with all its beautiful legends clustering about childhood, with its singing angels and wondering shepherds and worshipping wise men kneeling in adoration before the Babe in the manger is in great danger of becoming a commercialized myth. Remembering angels and shepherds and forgetting Herod and the slaughter of the innocents, we make religion soft and sentimental. But the Christ Child was not born into a soft and easy world. It was a world of cynicism and brute force. The whole story of Jesus is an impassioned argument for the reality of the great facts of religion. They are real, not merely in the sense in which ideas or ideals may be real. They are as real as life itself. The New Testament is the most realistic book in the world. It paints no partial picture, shutting out harsh and distressing realities. It is a terrific story of pain and tragedy and the hair-breadth escape of lovely things, and at the center of it stands the brutal reality of the crucifixion.

In these days, when all the artificial buttresses of faith are crumbling, we need a new apprehension of the reality of Jesus. That manger in Bethlehem is a point in history from which events begin to move. The events of Christian history lead back to that stable. All that is fine and noble and uplifting in our civilization today can be traced back to that life. Whoever would have dreamed how prodigious a reality He would turn out to be!

Religion is real, and Jesus Christ is its supreme expositor. It is a living thing, and therefore it is a growing thing. Faith in God is no neat affair, all finished off and proved. Faith in God is a militant business. God has not brought us into a world all soft and easy, with nothing hard and dangerous in it to challenge our courage and our wills. He has not brought us into a world that was finished precisely according to His plan before we appeared upon the scene. He has brought us into a world that itself was in the making, and He is even now putting forth all the creative energies of His being to perfect it.

The fact of God, the reality of the soul, the truth of immortality — these convictions have been indelibly inscribed in the human consciousness. What is written there was writ by God Himself, who writes no lies. We are like Jacob, who slept all night on the bare earth, and knew not till the morning broke that he was in the house of God and before the gate of heaven.

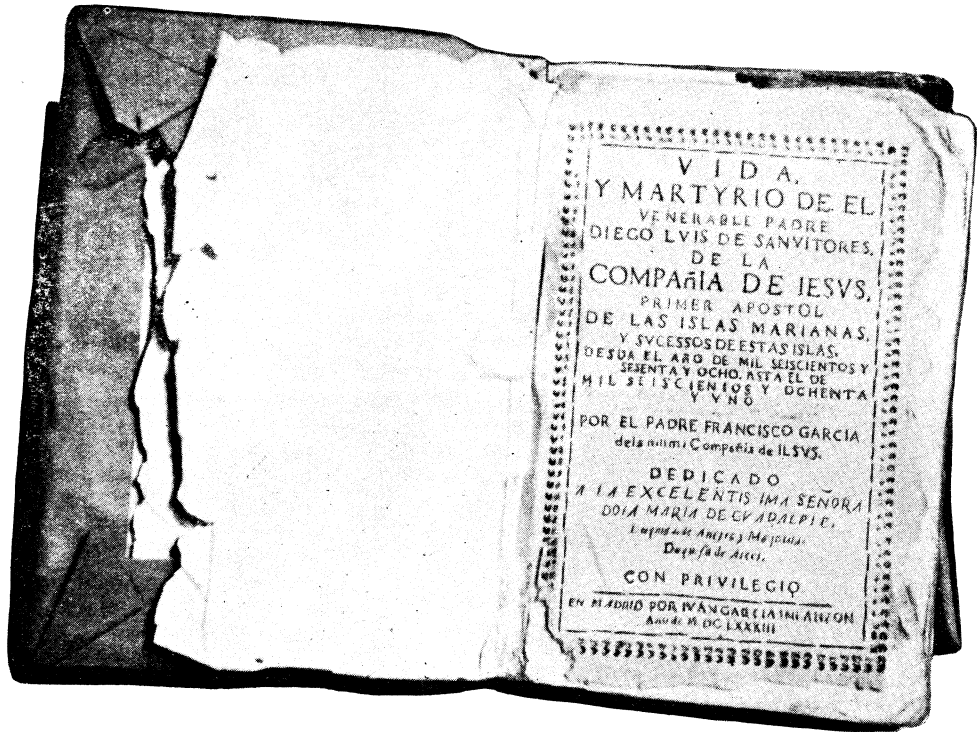
# FIRST HISTORY OF GUAM

*Vida y Martirio del Venerable Padre Diego Luis de Sanvitores de la Compania de Jesus, Primer Apostol de las Islas Marianas, por el Pabre Francisco Garcia; Madrid 1683.*

(Note — In the last instalment Fr. Sanvitores was asking assistance and setting forth his reasons for wishing to establish a Mission in the Marianas.)

"And whenever a ship might be sent from Manila to these Islands (*Ladrones*) with supplies for the Missionaries, and having paid its visit there sets out again for Acapulco, catching the southwesterly winds which are so helpful on the voyage eastward, this brief stop and yearly assistance would be sufficient to assure the success of the venture. Thus might be prevented the two and three year periods which occasionally occur when no ship visits the Islands.

"Experience has shown how delightful the voyage can be from New Spain (Mexico) to the *Ladrones*, and from there to New Spain, and how difficult is the remainder of the way to Manila. The *Ladrones*, being the first islands that the Faith could have conquered; the first islands where the Missionaries were received in a friendly manner; the first to be taken possession of for the Crown by the Adelantado Legazpi; the first in which a promise was made to return and Christianize them; their land the first on which Mass was celebrated, and being as they are directly in the path of our ships, they deserve prompt attention. Many of our ministers have passed these islands on their way to the more remote Philippines and have seen the natives who have visited the ships. These latter, in their forlorn condition, tacitly charge us with having neglected them, as we have passed that way for the last hundred years without taking cognizance of the great harvest that could be made there, leaving the devil in quiet and peaceful possession, although to the great distress of the ministers of Christianity. No doubt this is the reason why God punishes us so greatly in the loss of our ships, in such frequent and severe



Photograph of the title page of Father Garcia's history

storms and delayed voyages." (Sanvit p. 164-65-66)

The Royal Ministers praised the zeal of Fr. Sanvitores, saying that they would like to be able to cooperate with him, but they were, nevertheless, always ready to raise difficulties. There was no available ship; no money with which to pay the cost of sending a Mission to Guam; no priests who could be spared for there were not enough to take care of all the work in the Philippines.

There was no ship, for the one that made the important voyage to Mexico could not safely be permitted to put in at the *Ladrones*, on account of the danger from contrary winds, while to go first to Mexico and then back to the *Ladrones* meant to travel five thousand miles in order to make a few hundred, and would cost too much.

There was no money, nor could the Royal Exchequer finance the equipment of a ship to serve this Mission only, still less could it be expected to support such a Mission, once established, in islands where additional funds for support could not be raised locally.

That which had appeared so easy from a distance to Padre Sanvitores, proved, on closer investigation, to be very difficult. They admitted that

such great desire as that expressed by Fr. Sanvitores made the matter appear simple enough, but experience had taught them to recognize the impossible in matters which often seemed altogether reasonable to others.

And besides, they were surprised (so said the Ministers) that such zeal needed to look for new fields outside the Philippines — fields so long neglected and forgotten — while there yet remained in the Philippines so many people to be converted. They expressed surprise that the missionaries were not content with what they already had before them, the great good they could do for the Christians about them who were their first converts. (Sanvit p. 166)

Padre Sanvitores met their objections with arguments of his own, but they remained firm in their decision, which, whether prompted by understanding or mere opinion was nevertheless impossible to overcome. Even some of the religious as well as many government officials disapproved heartily of Padre Sanvitores' plans, saying that his project had been thought of before but had been given up as utterly impracticable. (Sanvit p. 166)

The Venerable Padre, however, who believed himself the chosen of God for that particular undertaking, refused to admit defeat, and constantly met opposition with the reply, "Nothing is impossible to God." He increased his own fasts, penitence and prayers, scarcely permitting himself enough sleep, passing the long hours of the night in writing persuasive letters and requests to those who opposed him. (Sanvit p. 167)

Realizing that he could not obtain a satisfactory hearing in Manila he sent to his Majesty Don Felipe IV, his "*Papel de Motivos*," accompanied by a letter from the Archbishop of Manila, the Very Illustrious Señor Don Manuel Poblete, who, in his great zeal for the salvation of souls, wished to have a part in the plans of Padre Sanvitores, and who wrote in favor of the proposed Mission.\* (Sanvit p. 167)

I wish to include here (writes Fr. García) the *Memorial* which Padre Sanvitores sent to his father Don Gerónimo, in the name of San Francisco Xavier, for the poor *Marianas*, hoping that influence might be brought to bear on His Majesty to the end that he might read and consider the "*Papel de Motivos*" referred to above. It is included, not so much because some have said that in it His Majesty is warned of his approaching death (which took place within a few months) but more because it demonstrates Padre Sanvitores

extraordinary zeal and determination† and the care with which he attended to every possible detail that might further his interests.‡

But in order not to antagonize those Ministers of the Crown who opposed him in Manila, to whom he so clearly alluded in the *Memorial*, he made it appear that it was Saint Francis Xavier who spoke, taking advantage of this stratagem or impersonation, (*prosopopoeia*) to warn the King of his early end and to inform him of certain negligence on the part of his Ministers, particularly in matters concerning the evangelization of infidels and treatment of those lately converted.

The *Memorial* addressed to his father was written after this manner: "The Apostle of the *Indias*, San Francisco Xavier, writing to P. Maestro Simón Rodríguez, one of the first companions of San Ignacio Loyola, who governed the Company in Portugal, says thus: 'The time has now arrived, beloved Brother in Christ, Maestro Simón, to undeceive the King, for the hour is nearer than he knows in which God will call him to give an account (of his life and acts) saying, *'Redde rationem villicationis tuae,'* which means, 'Give me an account of thy administration.' For this reason, try, Maestro Simón, to make the King adjust the spiritual affairs of the *Indias*, as a means of ridding himself of his sins. It appears to me, and God grant that I be mistaken, that the King, at the hour of his death, will be overtaken by the many debts he owes to God, on account of his manner of life. And I fear that in heaven, God, talking about him to the saints, may say, — 'The King shows much good will in his letters, to my honor, in the *Indias*, and rightly so, for it is his possession by right of title, but he does not punish those who fail to carry out his wishes as expressed in those letters, seizing and punishing only those who have charge of the *hacienda* if they do not procure, as they ought, satisfactory benefits.'

"I see only one way, from the experience I have in these matters, to propagate out Holy Faith in the *Indias* and that is for you to tell the King and his Ministers that none serve so well in the *Indias* as those who with all their might work for the extension of the Faith of Christ. And, for

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(†) Don Felipe de la Corte, Governor of the Marianas during eleven years (1855-1866) in writing his *Memoria Descriptiva de las Islas Marianas*, gives a detailed review of this period. He undoubtedly had before him a copy of Padre García's history, for there appear in his writing complete phrases which were taken almost *verbatim* from the older work. (see p. 3 De la Corte)

(‡) It is said that P. Sanvitores was like other members of his family in his firm determination to carry through to completion whatever he started. His parents, who in the beginning opposed his religious career, later reversed their opinion to the extent that they bent every effort towards assisting him, both financially and with such influence as his father, then *Procurador* in the Spanish Court, could use in his behalf.

(\*) Redondo: Breve Reseña de la Diócesis de Cebu, 1886.

This author credits Archbishop Poblete with having brought about the shift of opinion in favor of P. Sanvitores. It would perhaps be safer to say that he contributed much to the success of the project.

## **Fifteen Years Ago This Month**

*(The following is reprinted from the Guam News Letter of December 1921)*

### **Modern Pool Room Opened**

Mr. C. C. Butler, proprietor of the Elite Confectionary, has opened the first modern, up-to-date, American pool and billiard room in Guam. The room is well appointed, and is modern in every respect.

The new pool room is appreciated by the many American enlisted men on the island.

### **Steam Launch Drifts Far Out To Sea**

Number one steamer at the Piti Navy Yard, while on a trip to Merizo, November 10th, was disabled, about 9 a. m., through boiler trouble, and drifted for about ten hours. The Orote Point lookout station reported to the Commandant's Office about 3 o'clock that afternoon that they had seen the boat drifting about 9 o'clock but had not seen the boat since.

Captain C. W. Manegold, in command of the U. S. S. Napa, was immediately dispatched in search of the missing boat. About 5 o'clock the steamer was found about 29 miles west of Guam. The search was conducted by Captain Manegold by the zig-zag method, at a speed of nine knots.

### **Celtic Named Station Ship**

The Department has announced that the Celtic is considered Station Ship for the Naval Station, Guam. The complement of the Celtic has been materially reduced and it will be necessary to fill her crew from enlisted men on duty at the Station in the event that the Celtic is required to cruise.

### **Local Movie House Starts New Film Service**

The Cine Gaiety has received a large number of new films from the States via the Pensacola and they are being exhibited at the theater. The films are in first class condition and are much appreciated by the local movie fans. Considerable trouble is being experienced in the electric current as the station power house is in the process of moving into their new building necessitating reducing the amount of power which can be furnished. It is expected that a sufficient quantity of power will be supplied within a very short while.

### **Departures from Guam**

The Motor Boat Kavara, Master M. F. Malcolm, sailed at 4:30 p. m., September 15, 1921, for Saipan, M. I., with general merchandise and five passengers from Guam, Mr. Gregorio Sablan and sister, Miss Matilda Sablan; Mr. Jose Pangelinan and sister, Miss Estella Pangelinan; and Mr. A. T. Oaka.

## **Twenty Years Ago This Month**

*(The following is reprinted from the Guam News Letter of December 1916)*

### **Naval Station Notes**

New boilers for the power plant are expected about February 5 by collier. The Bureau of Yards and Docks has approved the erection of these boilers on the site of the present coal shed, thus avoiding the necessity of moving the old boilers.

The quarterly overhaul of the power plant boilers was completed Wednesday, December 13th, 1916. It was necessary to curtail the hours of operation of the dynamo for a few hours for two days but ice was issued as usual. In fact, a new record was established on Monday, December 11th, the issue of ice for that day being 9,550 pounds.

### **Department of Industries**

The rainy season has held on longer than usual this year making the work on the streets and roads very hard. San Juan de Letran has been put in good condition and some very excellent work is being done on the Pago Road. If taxes are paid promptly work on the Barrigada Road will be begun after January 1. Several of the Sumay streets have been repaired by voluntary labor and more work will be undertaken in Sumay later.

### **Governor's Conference Notes**

**COAL HANDLING EQUIPMENT.** It was decided that if practicable when funds were available, coal handling equipment be installed at Agaña and that the means for loading lighters at Cabras Island be improved. Estimates for this work will be submitted by Civil Engineer Burrell.

**DREDGED CHANNEL TO PITI.** It was directed that the dredge be repaired as soon as practicable and immediately after January 1 put into the dredged channel to Piti in an effort to maintain a constant depth of at least three feet at extreme low water. It was also directed that estimates be prepared by Civil Engineer Burrell and submitted to the Governor on the cost of dredging out the "Hole-in-the-Wall" to at least a depth of 12 feet and to a width of 50 feet in order to permit schooners and small craft to anchor inside the reef. Chief Boat-swain Blakely is to take the necessary soundings and furnish them to the Civil Engineer in order to assist in making the estimate.

### **Guam Baseball League**

The race for the 1916-1917 pennant is now on. The Guam Baseball League officially opened on

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## U. S. S. GOLD STAR NOTES

September 8th marked the end of an unusually short but not uneventful stay in Apra Harbor. Machinist's Mate first class Wiley left the ship to supervise the Public Works Machine Shop and Joiner Shop at Piti and a sizable draft of men were transferred to the U. S. S. R. L. Barnes awaiting the arrival of the U. S. S. Henderson. Among them was Machinist's Mate second class Rice, thus breaking up the famous Gold Star team of Rice and Curry. To offset this loss, however, Chief Water Tender Montgomery came aboard, giving us Montgomery and Ward in the C. P. O. quarters and we are hoping for a Sears or a Roebuck or both on the next draft.

Kaufer and Myerscough availed themselves of our brief stay to take five days leave and report finding life much more desirable under the coconut trees than under the floorplates.

As a prelude to the health cruise just finished, our worthy marine contemporary at Sumay (Mons. Fimmel) announced his intention of making it and promised his readers an essay entitled "Gold Star Sailors at Work and Play." This would be well amended to include, "And at the Mess Table," the khaki clad investigator having landed the inglorious job of messcooking for a score of ever hungry deck hands early in the voyage.

Hands trained to caress a rifle may have been reluctant to fondle soup tureens but other rifle-calloused hands were nothing loath to hold the Yokohama anchor pool in perhaps a firmer clasp as Corporal Covell's envelope came up with the number of the lucky minute. With such a beginning there is little wonder that the Marines had the Yokohama situation well in hand with the traditional broken heart left up in Omarudani and Privates Lippincott and Fimmel "Bringing down the house" with their nimble adagio at the Metropolitan Dance Hall.

The baseball team lost a game, 16-0, to the Yokohama all-stars, and on the same occasion Mr. Lidstone, representing the Ship's Athletic spirit, accepted a challenge to a football game during our next stay. This explains the sudden appearance of all items of football gear about the ship and why the Ship's Service is waxing prosperous on the sale of sweatshirts.

The tourist spirit was appeased by the happy chance of our being in port during the annual celebration of the local Matsuri-Bon. Dozens of splendidly equipped and decorated portable shrines were carried about on the shoulders of gaily apparveled votaries and the rhythmic singing and chanting permeated all Yokohama. It was the picturesque side of Japanese life with a vengeance, especially if one wanted to go somewhere

in Isezakicho in a hurry during the height of the festivities. Parties visited the usual points of interest and one group spent several days on the quaint Island of Oshima with the famous suicide volcano, Mihara. Those interested in the refinements of Oriental torture may ask Curry to describe his feelings while riding over the desert that surrounds the base of Mihara Yama on a camel.

Odds and ends are Stanley Moore's purchase of a model 60 cine kodak; Adolph Lassen's purchase of a bicycle which he sold on the following day at a Y5.00 loss to finance further liberties.

Time and tide, as usual waiting for no man, demanded an early departure in order to save time getting into the inner harbor at Miike.

Accordingly, leave was set to expire at midnight and dawn September 20th saw us well on the way to Miike where we were soon berthed alongside the coal docks with all holds open and echoing to the constant rattle of the loading machinery and the scrape of shovels wielded by feminine stevedores with an ease and celerity that would put our own stalwarts to shame.

In a game with the Miike Harbor team the ship's baseball players came off with more honor than in the previous Yokohama engagement, winning handily 9-6. More concrete than laurels were the two cases of beer promised the team by Mr. Evans in the event of a victory but perhaps it wouldn't be fair to suggest that they had anything to do with the inspired playing.

The Gold Star always proves of great interest to the School boys of Miike and the nearby municipality of Omuta who flock aboard to inspect the ship and ask all sorts of questions in their middle-school English. Not so common is a visit from the middle-school girls and when a delegation of them recieved permission to visit the ship, Mr. Lidstone escorted them on a tour of inspection to the audible disappointment of a group of hopeful gallants who had gathered near the quarter deck. Deserving of passing mention, while still in Miike, is the discovery by Red Shiber and "Wee Willie J" of the food value of garlic and large warty Octopus tentacles which they devoured at great length at the mess table to the dismay of "Papasan" Harper and other squeamish members of the mess.

There is always something of interest in Shanghai. New comers to the Orient, on first entering the Yangtze, frequently refuse to believe that the vast expanse of water could be mere river. Bringing the pilot aboard was something of an event, the sea being so choppy that it was deemed advisable to maneuver the pilot ship into the lee

*Continued on page 28*

# News Of Island Affairs

## DEDEDO

On 4 November, Governor B. V. McCandlish visited the new reservoir at Dededo. Through the cooperation of the volunteer workers the reservoir is nearing completion and will have a capacity of sixty thousand gallons of water.

At the mass meeting held on 9 November, Lieutenant Clark spoke on the advantages of the Red Cross. Mr. Francisco Taitano, Chief of Forestry, gave a talk on leased lands and explained the requirements of the lessees.

## SUMAY

The Parent-Teachers meeting held in Sumay on 18 October was well attended. Felix M. Torres, leading merchant of Sumay, will soon open a modern barroom adjoining his store.

F. Ishizaki and the Honorable A. B. Carbullido each received a new Dodge sedan on the last Dollar boat. Mrs. Hudson received a new Buick sedan on the Gold Star. Mr. Hudson expects to fly here from Manila on the Pan American clipper some time in January.

On 12 December the feast of the Patron Saint will be held. A canoe race will be held as part of the celebration. Mr. Ben Lizama is encouraging all canoe owners to enter. Entrance fees must be paid to him before the race. Jose Cruz Diaz challenges any canoe with sail and five men crew.

The people of Sumay wish to take this opportunity to extend an invitation to all to attend their celebration on 12 December.

## SINAJAÑA

The road leading to the Perez residence is undergoing repairs. This improvement will be of great advantage to the people living near by.

Jose C. Guzman has recently been commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Guam Militia.

Excellent cooperation is noticed between the principal, teachers and students of the Chaplain Salisbury School. Free soup is served daily. The school garden is of great interest to the children.

## BARRIGADA

The Barrigada and Price roads are undergoing repairs to the damage caused by the recent heavy rains. The statue of the Patron Saint of the district, San Roque, was badly damaged during the earthquake.

On 30 October, the boys' volley ball team of Price School was defeated by the Potts school team in a hotly contested game. The scores 15-0; 15-8.

## AGAT

Eighteen thousand mackerel were caught in the nets on 16 and 17 November. Jose Chaco and Francisco Chaco got the largest catch. Good prices were received from the sale of the fish.

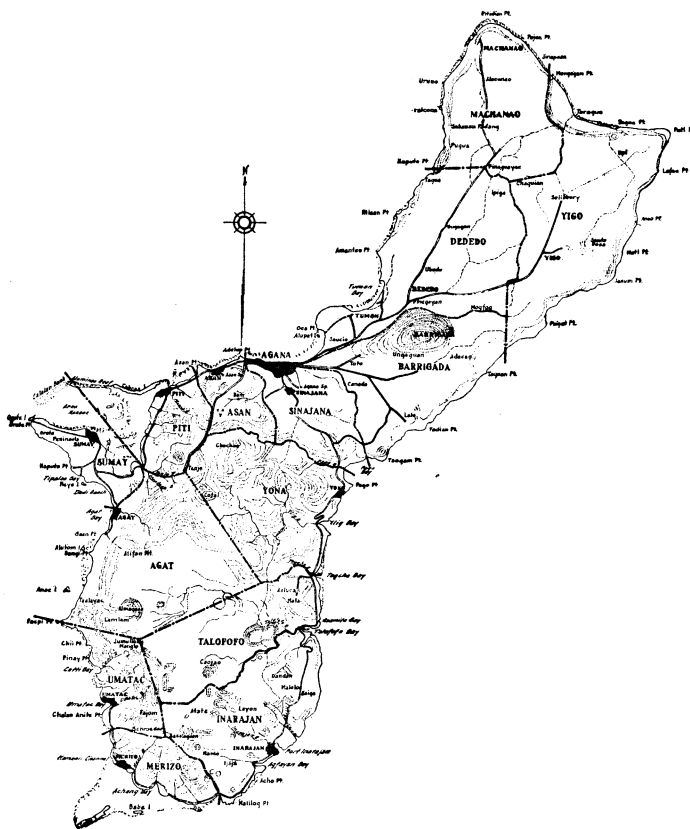
Building material has been ordered to finish the Church. When finished the church will have two towers in the front, one story higher than the rest of the building and will compare favorably with any other structure of its kind in Guam.

The school children's gardening projects are going ahead at a fast

rate and the future generation of Agat shows signs of being able and progressive farmers. A great many varieties of plants are being raised, but the raising of rice seems to receive the most favorable attention. The soil in this locality is particularly suited to the raising of this essential product.

## MERIZO

The slaughtering house in this district is of great advantage to the people. The modern, sanitary equipment is especially helpful and the premises are kept under the strictest sanitary regula-



tions under the supervision of the district patrolman and the Commissioner. The idea of erecting this slaughtering house was suggested by Sgt. W. J. Murray, U. S. M. C., who was then the patrolman in Merizo. Sgt. Murray has had unlimited interest in the betterment of the living conditions of the people not only in Merizo but in other places on the island where he has been stationed. His fair dealings, wise judgment, industriousness and cooperative spirit have been much admired and appreciated by the people of Merizo.

Mr. Pedro L. G. Cruz, the new copra agent in Merizo, is offering the best prices for copra.

#### UMATAC

Some of the farmers are busy working in their rice fields, while others are cutting copra.

Joaquin Q. Sanchez, the best diver in Umatac, caught six turtles this past week.

The Magellan School is fostering a movement to raise money for the Washington Delegation. Troubadours parade the streets every Saturday evening and Sunday morning encouraging the people to help the cause. The amount collected and the appreciation of the donations are told in the following lines:

The amount of Contributions  
Will appear for you to see  
Sixty dollars was collected  
By Umatac on the Sea.

Many thanks we are extending  
To all the citizenry  
For aiding the delegation.  
Praise be Umatac by the Sea!

## THE GUAM MUSEUM

### *The Treasure Ship*

*By Captain Floyd A. Stephenson*

Among the new accessions received by the Museum and now on view there are two heavy brass bolts each about ten inches long by one inch in diameter, with heads about one and one quarter inches in diameter. Both are somewhat corroded due to having remained in salt water a long time. They were presented to the Museum recently from the wreck of the much discussed treasure ship resting on the bottom off Taogam Point on the east coast of Guam.

There have appeared many rumors and much speculation about this ship since salvage operations were resumed in September by a group of local business men. From the wild tales, actual records, and accounts of reputable Chamorros whose parents were familiar with the facts, the following account has been sifted out and is presented as the true story connected with the wreck.

In the fall of 1856, the year after the great epidemic, a three-masted sailing vessel came into view and anchored off Taogam Point. She was about eighty feet long and had a beam of twenty feet. The English captain had his wife and a large dog on board with him. The crew consisted of about twenty Chinese coolies.

Immediately upon anchoring the captain went ashore with several of the coolies and began examining the beach carefully, first in one direction and then the other. This was continued the next day. That night all the coolies landed and began digging in the sand.

Off Taogam Point the current is strong and the holding ground for anchors very poor. Just be-

fore dawn on the second night, with only the captain, his wife, and the dog on board, the ship pressed by the current, began to drag anchor, struck the reef and sank in a few minutes in about fifteen feet of water. This was at a point midway between the reef and a large rock about fifteen feet across, projecting some five feet above the high water line.

Day broke. The dog was seen to tow the woman through the water from the wreck to safety on the rock, disappearing as he was returning to the wreck. The rock to this day is called in Chamorro, "Acho Palaun (Woman Rock)." Some of the cargo, wet with salt water, was brought ashore and spread upon the beach to dry. Among other articles were bales of tea, some matting, casks of whiskey and several green wooden boxes.

In the dinghy the captain and his wife, and two of the coolies set out to row around the northern end of the island to Agaña. Off Ritidian Point, the northern tip of the island, the riptide caught the boat, tossed the wife into the sea and she was lost. The grief-stricken captain searched for her awhile then came on around to Agaña. He was accorded every courtesy by Governor de la Corte. The father of Mr. Henry Millenchamp, now living in Agaña, bought the three masts of the wreck from him for twenty pesos. He remained in Agaña about a month, making many trips to Ritidian point in search of his wife, her body, or some bit of her clothing which might have been cast up on the beach. One day he disappeared and was never

*Continued on page 30*

# THE PLANTS OF GUAM

By *E. H. Bryan, Jr.*

## 1. THE FERNS

Ferns differ from flowering plants in that they never bear flowers or fruits with seeds. Instead of seeds the ferns produce tiny spores which develop within spore cases or sporangia. These spore cases may be scattered about or clustered into dots, called sori or fruit-dots, on the under surface of the fronds, or they may be developed on special fronds or other spore-bearing parts. In true ferns the fronds which bear spores are called fertile fronds; those without spores, sterile fronds.

The arrangement and form of the spore cases or their clusters (sori) are of great value in classifying different kinds of ferns. For this reason, in collecting specimens it is desirable to take fronds which have the spore cases developed. The sori may be round, linear, oblong, kidney-shaped, or curved. In some kinds of ferns they may be covered over by minute flap-like outgrowths of the frond or by its reflexed margin. This covering is called an indusium, and its presence or absence, and form, is also of importance in fern classification. Many of these parts are so small that a lens is required to see them.

When the spores are ripe the spore case opens and these tiny, powdery particles fall out and scatter in all directions. Those that fall on favorable soil quickly germinate, developing into a tiny, green, heart-shaped plant, called a prothallium, so extremely small that people are hardly likely to notice it. On its under side are produced two sets of minute organs, which correspond to the stamen and pistil in flowers. Fertilization follows, and the larger fern plant is the resulting child.

Most ferns are supported by a rootstock or rooting stem. This may be underground, or it may be attached to the trunk of a tree or other support, in which case the fern is spoken of as being an epiphyte. The leaves of ferns are called fronds. They are usually raised from the rootstock on a stiff stem, called a stipe. The frond is "simple" when it consists of an undivided leaf. It is "pinatifid" when it has lobes, the incisions between which extend more than half way to the midvein or costa. It is "once-pinnate" (or just "pinnate") when these incisions extend clear to the midvein, which is then called a rachis, the separate leaflets being called pinnae. A frond is "twice-pinnate" or bipinnate when the pinnae are themselves cut to their midveins, into what are called pinnules.

The young leaves or fronds of true ferns are at first tightly coiled up like watch-springs, which uncoil as the fronds develop. In some of the fern allies, which although not true ferns are grouped

with them to make up the plant phylum Pteridophyta, the fronds do not grow in this way, but are folded in a bud.

## KEY TO GUAM FERNS

About 47 species of ferns and fern allies are recorded as growing in Guam. These are classified into 11 families, which may be separated in the following key. The key is made up of contrasting characters; if one of these fits the plant which you are trying to identify, pass on to the number which follows it in parenthesis, skipping all between, until you reach the group in which the species belongs.

1. Leaves small, awl-shaped, arranged more or less spirally along a well developed stem, or reduced to scales; spores borne in containers located near the axils of specialized leaves. (Fern Allies). (2)

1'. Leaves larger in proportion to their stems, developed into fronds; spore cases not axillary. (True ferns and adder's tongue). (4)

2. Leaves reduced to tooth-like scales, forked at their apex, on slender, irregular branches; spores at the base of leaves in irregular zones.

### PSILOTUM

2'. Leaves awl-shaped, not forked, arranged spirally or in rows on the stems; spore cases at the bases of specialized leaves, terminal on the branches. (3)

3. Leaves arranged spirally; one kind of spore; "club moss."

### LYCOPODIUM

3'. Leaves arranged in two planes, those of one larger than the other; two kinds of spores, large and small, produced in separate spore cases.

### SELAGINELLA

4. Spores borne in fronds which more or less resemble the sterile fronds. (5)

4'. Spores borne in fertile segment which is not frond-like; the fronds resemble pendent ribbons. "Adder's tongue".

### OPHIOGLOSSUM

5. Fern floating or submerged in water.

### CERATOPTERUS (PARKERIACEAE)

5'. Terrestrial or epiphytic ferns, not submerged in water. (6)

6. Very large or tree-like ferns. (7)

6'. Ferns not tree-like or without huge fronds, over 6 feet long. (8)

7. Huge fronds with a swelling at the base of each stipe, arising from a swollen base; spore cases without an annulus, in continuous rows along the margins of the pinnules. "Giant fern".

### ANGIOPTERIS (MARATTIACEAE)

7'. Tree ferns, with erect fibrous trunks; spore case with an annulus, 4 or more on each pinnule lobe. CYATHEA (CYATHEACEAE)

8. Filmy ferns with thin, membranous fronds. HYMENOPHYLLACEAE

8'. Fronds thick enough to have an epidermis on each surface and tissue between. (9)

9. Climbing ferns, stem wiry, branching in pairs; spore case with a transverse ring or annulus. (10)

9'. Ferns of many forms, but not vine-like and dichotomously branched; annulus of the spore case longitudinal, interrupted by the pedicel (stalk). (Very large group, see separate key below). POLYPODIACEAE

10. Sori terminal or in the axils of veins on regular fronds; annulus around the middle of the spore case. GLEICHENIA

10'. Spore cases borne on specialized spikes; annulus like a "halo" just below the apex of the spore case. Small, erect, grass-like, topped by a fan-shaped frond. SCHIZAEACEAE

### FERN ALLIES

In classifying the Pteridophytes, a first separation should be made between two ferns and their allies. Ferns have their leaves developed into relatively large fronds, which may be much lobed or compounded. In the ground pines, club mosses and psilotum, which are the fern allies found in Guam, the leaves are very small, more or less pointed or bract-like. Adder's tongue (*Ophioglossum*) with its long, ribbon-like fronds, and pod-like spore bearing segment, is by some classed with the true ferns, by others placed in a separate order.

LYCOPODIACEAE. The living representatives of these "club mosses" are small in size compared with their huge relatives which helped to form the coal measures in Palaeozoic time. The leaves are small, pointed, simple, arranged spirally around the branching stem. Spores develop in spore cases situated in the axes or at the base of specialized leaves at the tips of the branches.

*Lycopodium cernuum* Linnaeus, grows on the ground, especially in the high savannas. Creeping root-stock, from which rise stiff, erect stems, twenty to forty inches high and one-fourth inch in diameter, including the leaves; spreading, repeatedly forking; each branch ending in a sessile, cylindrical, mostly nodding spike. Leaves moss green, awl-shaped, one-sixth to one-twelfth inch long; those on the stem in eight irregular ranks, erect above; those of the branches crowded, incurved. Spikes about one-half inch long by one-eighth inch thick; fertile leaves at base broad, densely placed, concealing the small spore cases, at first whitish, later brown; tiny smooth spores. Common throughout the tropics of both hemispheres.

*Lycopodium phlegmaria* Linnaeus. "Desoplana,"

"Cordon de San Francisco." An epiphyte, forming a small cluster of long, stout, pendant shoots, two or three times forked, fifteen to thirty-six inches long, an inch in diameter including the leaves. Most of the leaves outstanding, lanceolate, sharp-pointed, one-fourth to one-half inch long, borne in whorls of about three ranks or irregularly. Spikes sharply distinct from vegetative branches, two to four inches long, two or three times forked; broad, fertile leaves about as long as the large sporangia, which they do not conceal. A showy plant, usually found growing on branches of trees in the forests. Widespread from tropical Asia to Polynesia.

SELAGINELLACEAE. Resembling *Lycopodium*, but branching largely in one plane; leaves numerous, unequal-sided, usually of two kinds, arranged in two planes, those of the lower plane lateral, spreading; those of the upper, superficial, erect, median. Spore cases with two valves, borne in sporophylls arranged in cones, in the axils of fertile leaves; spores of two kinds, large and small, produced in separate spore cases.

*Selaginella belangeri* (Bory) Spring. Small, delicate, growing in rocky places near the sea. Branching stems, one to two inches long, arise from a thread-like rootstock; leaves about one-sixteenth inch long, alternating in two planes along the stems, more crowded on the heads about the spore cases. Widely distributed in the Indo-Malay regions.

PSILOTACEAE. Erect herbs with forking stems and scale-like leaves. The leaves which bear the spore cases at their bases are two-branched; they do not form regular cones, but alternate in irregular zones with the foliage leaves.

*Psilotum nudum* (Linnaeus) Griesbach. Stems four to eighteen inches long, one-twelfth to one-eighth inch thick, unbranched toward the base, above repeatedly dichotomous, forming a tuft of slender irregular branches, with occasional leaves, which are reduced to very small tooth-like scales, forked at the apex. Capsules are three-lobed, about one-twenty-fifth inch in diameter, in the axils of the scales. Growing principally in rich earth or on the bases of coconut palms. Widespread in the tropics of both hemispheres.

OPHIOGLOSSACEAE. "Adder's tongue." Plants with long, ribbon-like, leathery green leaves, which may be variously branched. From the middle line of these arise specialized fertile segments, which bear on each side a row of large spore cases which hardly project from its surface.

*Ophioglossum pendulum* Linnaeus. "Leston." An epiphyte which hangs from the limbs of forest trees like broad green ribbons, which are a foot or so long and one to three inches wide, simple or forked. Veins not distinct. Fertile spike arising from the mid-line, usually low down and solitary, two to six inches long, on a peduncle shorter than itself. Tropical Asia to Polynesia.

Please turn to next page

# The Plants of Guam

Continued from preceding page

## ORDER FILICALES, TRUE FERNS

Leaves from relatively large fronds, simple or much divided. Spore cases borne in groups, called sori, on the under surface of leaves, which may or may not differ from the vegetative leaves.

**MARATTIACEAE.** Ferns of considerable size, the huge fronds borne on a short, erect, swollen, trunk-like stem (in *Angiopteris*). Sori on the under surface of pinnae.

*Angiopteris evecta* (Forster) Hoffman. "Giant fern." A huge fern, with smooth, shining, dark green fronds, six to fifteen feet long, arising from a fleshy stem, which may rise two or three feet above the ground and be that in diameter. Base of the stipe swollen, thick, fleshy. Fronds bipinnate, the pinnules four to twelve inches long and three-fourths to one and one-half inches wide, parallel-sided, suddenly tapering to a saw-toothed point at the tip. Spore cases in a continuous row of series of five to twelve or more, near the margins of the pinnules. Grows along streams in the southern half of Guam; also in damp places in the limestone forest. Common from Polynesia to India and Madagascar.

**HYMENOPHYLLACEAE.** "Filmy ferns." Small ferns with a long, thread-like rootstock and thin, membranous, translucent fronds, one cell in thickness. Sori marginal, more or less sunken at the tips of the veins.

*Trichomanes humile* Forster. Stipes one-fourth to one-half inch long, slender, winged above, arising from a creeping rhizome; frond one to two inches long, one-half inch broad, bipinnatifid, cut down to a narrowly winged rachis; segments pinnatifid, with simple or once-forked linear lobes; a central vein in each segment. Sori solitary on the upper side of the pinnae. Common in moist woods, as on trees at Upi and Yigo. Distributed from Polynesia to Java, Australia and New Zealand to Hawaii and Formosa.

*Trichomanes javanicum* Blume. Rootstock tufted with wiry roots; stipe one-fourth inch long, wiry erect, not winged, or only slightly winged toward top of main rachis. Frond two to eight inches long, one-half to one and one-half inches wide, once-pinnate, lower pinnae up to one inch long and one-fourth inch broad, oblong, wedge-shaped at base, finely toothed; texture somewhat leathery, stiff, veins numerous, close, central costa not clearly marked. Sori one to four, placed in the axils of linear segments on upper side of pinnae. Found in damp places on banks of small streams. From tropical Asia to Australia and Polynesia.

**PARKERIACEAE.** "Water fern family." Plants growing in shallow water or in mud, the rootstock short, erect. Fronds pinnately divided, the veins

running together more abundantly in the sterile than in the fertile fronds. Spore cases dorsal, not gathered into sori, scattered irregularly on the few longitudinal veins of the fertile fronds, with the margins of the fronds curved above them.

*Ceratopteris thalictroides* (Linnaeus) Brongniart. Water fern, "Umug sensonyan." An aquatic fern with divided fronds, resembling a much divided seaweed, except for the rootstock at the large end of the stem. Stipes tufted, thick, fleshy, filled with large air-cells, naked (without hairs) two to twelve inches long. Sterile fronds floating or erect, bare, thin and flaccid in texture, six to twenty-four inches long. Fronds of young plants much less divided than older fronds. The fertile fronds with the tip portion very narrow and pod-like. In open wet places, in mud and shallow water. Eaten in Guam as a salad, in Japan as a pot herb. Tropics of both hemispheres.

**SCHIZAEACEAE.** "Climbing fern." Erect or twining terrestrial ferns, arising from erect or horizontal rootstocks. Spore cases forming spikes along the margins of fertile segments. Spore case has a transverse, halo-like annulus or keel-ring, just below its apex.

*Schizaea dichotoma* (Linnaeus) Smith. Small, erect, grass-like ferns, with rush-like, unbranched stipe up to a foot high, topped by a fan-like frond, four inches long, its numerous branches narrowly linear. Resembles a miniature Japanese bamboo garden rake. Spore cases borne on pinnately-arranged spikes at the tips of the segments of the frond. Polynesia to India and Madagascar.

*Lygodium semihastatum* (Cavanilles) Desvaux. A vine-like fern with pairs of long, branching leaflets, which radiate out like a fan. The fertile fronds are similar, but smaller, and edged all around with rows of little erect cones made up of spore cases. Stems braided into hats by Filipinos.

*Lygodium scandens* (Linnaeus) Swartz. "Wire fern," "Alambrillo." A climbing fern, common in swamps of Guam, where it twines about reeds and the "langayao" marsh fern. Stems wiry, slender; fronds pinnate, in pairs from a common stem; pinnules five to ten or more, one-half to one and one-half inches long, some shortly lobed at the base, attached to a thickening of the rachis; veins forked, free, radiating. Sori in long cones, protruding from the margins of the pinnules. This climbing marsh fern is also found on undrained areas of savanna. Widely distributed in the tropics from Africa and Asia to Australia and Polynesia. Filipinos make hats and betel bags of the stems; used to make baskets in New Guinea Mandated islands.

**GLEICHENIACEAE.** Dichotomously branching, wiry ferns, commonly of a climbing habit. Sori terminal or in the axils of the veins; spore cases with a transverse ring. By some called "staghorn fern."

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## Who Remembers?

When your laundry only cost 1.50 to 3.00 pesos per month — equivalent to 75 cents to \$1.50 of our money? Of course, you had to come through with a bar of salt water soap, but included in the above cost was all the mending, darning, and your initials stitched on all items of clothing.

When there was a yard at the corner of Padre Aniceto Street and General Terrero Street, paved with cannon balls, set in the ground like cobble stones were in many of the cities of the United States?

When the earthquake of 1902 was so violent and the ground was in such motion that it was not possible to ride a bicycle, and many people lay on the ground and held on to the grass and prayed, and the water from the Agaña river was splashed over the banks as from a pan that was being tilted one way and then the other?

When sea-water was on the Plaza (1900) and breakers were three or more feet high about where Atkins Kroll & Co. store is now?

When Agaña had a "Town Cryer" who went about the streets at night accompanied by a lantern bearer and a bugler? They visited all districts and at the sound of the bugle the people gathered and heard the new laws and orders read.

When the Caroline Islanders' in Guam were forbidden by law to appear in public in their customary nude condition or "String-and-pouch decoration"? And when the Chief of the village with his people called to pay their respects to the first Governor, and the Chief received a top hat (opera hat) and was told that he should wear it as a badge of his office as Chief whenever he visited Agaña?

When, on the thirty-first day of August, 1905, the Insular Artillery as an organization was disbanded, and in lieu thereof there was established on the 1st day of September, 1905, a Police Department, which consisted of one Chief of Police, one Sergeant of Police and six Policemen? The members of this force were appointed by the Governor and were paid from the Island Treasury.

When all wells were ordered filled or closed in such a manner as to prevent the water from being used for drinking, cooking or washing purposes (1910)?

When the streets of Agaña were two or more feet lower than at present, and storm water drained into the street and was carried to some extent to the river by way of gutters and drains under crossings?

When the laws of the island made it unlawful to drive a motor vehicle on any public highway in Guam, when a signal to stop was given by a person riding or driving one or more animals which were frightened, and upon request the engine had to be

## DISTINGUISHED ENTOMOLOGIST LEAVES GUAM

Sailing on the U. S. S. Chaumont this month for Manila were Mr. and Mrs. Otto H. Swezey of Honolulu. The Swezeys came to Guam in April of this year in order for Mr. Swezey to make a study of the insect pests of the Island for the agricultural activities and the health authorities of Hawaii. The inauguration of regular Pan American Clipper service between Guam and Honolulu made these interests anxious to know what kinds of insect pests and plant diseases are to be found in Guam. They recognized that insect pests might readily be carried to Honolulu by the clipper planes.

Mr. Swezey is the veteran entomologist of Hawaii. Since 1905 he has been an outstanding member of the entomological staff of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Experiment Station, which has on several occasions saved the sugar cane of Hawaii from destruction or from great damage by insect pests.

When not studying the control of sugar cane pests, Mr. Swezey has been chiefly interested in the insects associated with the native forest trees in Hawaii. He has worked out an interesting relationship between the relative length of time a tree or shrub has been living in the Hawaiian forests and the various native insects which are to be associated with them. Mr. Swezey has collected insects in Samoa, New Zealand, Australia, various parts of the United States and Canada as well as in Hawaii. For a number of years he has been the consulting entomologist on the staff of the Bernice P. Bishop Museum.

During his stay in Guam, Mr. Swezey has given valuable assistance to the agricultural interests with expert advice on many problems involving insects. Both Mr. and Mrs. Swezey have aided in improving *The Guam Recorder* through the contribution of interesting and instructive articles on scientific subjects.

Agriculture and science in general will benefit from other publications revealing the researches of Mr. Swezey in Guam.

The Island has greatly benefited from Mr. Swezey's visit and has been fortunate in having an entomologist of his ability and generosity.

stopped until the animal was under control?

When, due to narrow bridges, it was decreed that a "Right-of-Way" be established, and vehicles approaching a bridge and being driven in the direction of Agaña had the right-of-way over others going in the opposite direction?

When each school child had to present to his teacher on the first school day of each month, the sum of ten cents? This went to a fund for the purchase of books, writing material and for minor repairs and materials incident to the upkeep of the schools.

# VITAL STATISTICS OF GUAM

Vital statistics for the period from 20 October to 17 November, 1936, are as follows:

## SUMMARY

Marriages	15
Births	73
Deaths	28
Present native population	20,194
Other than native population	1,300
Total	21,494

## MARRIAGES

### AGAÑA

Jose A. Dimapan to Ana T. Leon Guerrero  
 Antonio Q. Santos to Josefa I. Salas  
 Joaquin T. Fejarang to Dolores S. M. Aflague  
 Atanacio L. Lujan to Felicitas C. Cruz  
 Vicente G. Quintanilla to Maria C. Aguon  
 Benigno R. Mesa to Soledad D. San Nicolas  
 Juan R. Campos to Catalina C. Borja  
 Herman T. Ada to Candelaria P. Cruz  
 Justo L. G. White to Rosalia L. Reyes  
 Ignacio A. Cruz to Adela F. Munoz  
 Jose P. Leon Guerrero to Virginia A. Flores

### MERIZO

Mariano A. Quinata to Ana R. Cruz  
 Jose E. Tedpahogo to Joaquina M. Meno

### AGAT

Jose Francisco G. Palomo to Delfina S. Jesus

### SUMAY

Regino C. Quan to Concepcion S. Santos

## BIRTHS

### AGAÑA

Ignacio and Margarita C. Charfauros a daughter  
 Priscilla  
 Vicente and Dolores M. Palomo a son Benigno  
 Andres  
 Jesus and Josefa D. Salas a son Francisco  
 Antonio and Magdalena S. Guerrero a daughter  
 Maria  
 Joaquin and Trinidad C. Manibusan a son Joaquin  
 Juan and Rita T. Mantanoña a son Prudencio  
 Jose and Saturnina M. San Nicolas a daughter  
 Rosita  
 Juan and Maria N. Lujan a daughter Isabel  
 Francisco and Maria C. Rosario a son Jesus  
 Jesus and Josefina Y. Quitugua a daughter Maria  
 Isabel  
 Juan and Anunciacion R. Balajadia a daughter  
 Priscilla  
 Francisco and Maria M. Quintanilla a daughter  
 Maria  
 Jose and Maria S. San Nicolas a daughter Joaquina  
 Joaquin and Ana S. Cepeda a son Jose

Adam and Amparo C. Blas a daughter Teresita  
 Francisco and Teresa C. Ulloa a daughter Estofania  
 Antonio and Teresa M. Suarez a son Alfred Joseph  
 Jose and Soledad M. Blas a daughter Rita  
 Jesus and Maria Rosario L. G. Perez a daughter  
 Maria Rosario

Felix and Feliza C. Taitingfong a son Roman  
 Felipe and Dolores M. Cruz a son Galo  
 Vicente and Eufracia Q. Cruz a son Vicente  
 Artemio and Margarita R. Pangelinan a daughter  
 Rosalia

Higinio and Maria I. Untalan a daughter Eloisa  
 Pilar

Pedro and Maria C. Cepeda a daughter Julia  
 Rosario

Antonio and Josefa C. San Nicolas a daughter  
 Magdalena

Juan and Maria C. Nauta a son Francisco  
 Francisco and Joaquina I. San Nicolas a daughter  
 Priscilla

Manuel and Ana S. Apuron a daughter Ceverina  
 Jose and Maria G. Cepeda a daughter Rosario Ana  
 Tomas and Carmen O. Aflague a daughter Teresita  
 Raymundo and Tomasa C. Cruz a daughter Martha  
 Jesus and Maria C. Rosario a son Lorenzo  
 Matias and Josefa Q. Pangelinan a daughter Rita  
 Jesus and Clara M. Villagomez a son Juan  
 Pedro and Carmen P. Unchangco a daughter Maria  
 Miguel and Felisa B. Rosario a son Jose  
 Vicente and Ana F. Manglona twin sons Francisco  
 and Jose

Jesus and Josefa B. Mendiola a daughter Dolores

### TALOFOFO

Felix and Teresa M. Garrido a son Felix

### INARAJAN

Enemesio and Regina D. Diego a son Manuel  
 Felix and Maria C. Cruz a daughter Carmen  
 Isidoro and Soledad N. Taimanglo a daughter  
 Teresita

Manuel and Ana P. Duenas a son Pepito

### YOÑA

Sharrock and Preciosa C. Hannah a daughter  
 Ione Jean

Antonio and Isabel P. Fernandez a daughter  
 Rosario

Juan and Ana T. Quidachay a daughter Consolacion

### PITI

Felipe and Matty V. Ferrer a son Benjamin  
 Juan and Guadalupe Y. Taianao a son Juan  
 Jesus and Concepcion T. Fejaran a son Juan  
 Ramon and Ana S. Laguana a son Juan

### DEDEDO

Jose and Rosa C. Mesa a son Antonio  
 Jose and Elena T. Cruz a daughter Elpidia  
 Jesus and Rita P. Torres a son Martin

**MERIZO**

Juan and Antonia M. Champaco a daughter Daria

**BARRIGADA**

Jose and Dolores C. Lizama a son Jesus

**SINAJAÑA**

Juan and Amanda R. Ulloa a son Joaquin

Juan and Rosa L. Diaz a son Juan

**SUMAY**

Jesus and Maria P. Duenas a son Francisco

Manuel and Dolores T. Degracia a son German

Vicente and Maria C. Sablan a daughter Bernadita

**ASAN**

Juan and Cristina N. Afleje a daughter Antonia

Francisco and Visitacion M. Castro a son Leonardo

Joaquin and Maria R. Cruz a son Juan

**DEATHS****AGAÑA**

Irene S. Santos	2 years
Jose B. Rosario	1½ days
Ricardo P. Sablan	7 months
Concepcion G. Benavente	11 months
Maria M. Quintanilla	Still born
Antonia S. Lizama	22 years

Jose P. Mesa	2 years
Maria F. Kamminga	21 years
Luisa C. Guerrero	38 years
Jose T. Tungcap	1 month
Crispin de Imbuluzqueta	58 years
Jose C. Dungca	33 years
Maria C. Cruz	1 year
Jose L. G. Perez	59 years
Francisco L. Guerrero	60 years
Jose P. Leon Guerrero	19 years
Florentina T. San Nicolas	1 year
Geraldo S. Sanchez	3 months

**INARAJAN**

Cristobal M. Rosario	1 month
Antonio N. Meno	1 year

**SUMAY**

Jose B. Aquiningoc	1 month
Luis C. Sablan	52 years
Gregorio B. Perez	11 months
Juan G. Quintanilla	25 years

**AGAT**

Josefina A. Charfauros	30 years
Mariquita C. Mendiola	1 year
Vicente S. Rivera	27 years

**ASAN**

Joseph F. Aflague	5 months
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## *Do Bodies Sink To The Bottom Of The Ocean?*

By W. W. R.

That the great depths of the oceans are of considerable interest to the general public is indicated by frequent inquiries concerning this subject. One popular fallacy, often the subject of argument especially at a time of marine disaster, is that a body sinking in the ocean will fall to a certain depth and there float for evermore. This idea is based on the belief that the body in its downward plunge will eventually reach water so dense that it cannot be penetrated.

"Beyond the fall of dues,  
Deeper than plummet lies,  
Float ships, with all their crews,  
No more to sink nor rise."

— Longfellow.

The science of Oceanography tells us among many other things, that with increasing depths, colors become more uniform, dark browns, blues, violet, and black being commonest among fishes, and red amongst invertebrate animals, at and beyond 300-400 fathoms, at which most of the sun's rays are absorbed. Other interesting developments appear to be due to phenomena of light, for while all the sun's rays penetrate to 55 fathoms, and light is still strong at 275 fathoms, and can be detected even at 550 fathoms, no trace of sunlight affects photographic plates at 930 fathoms. In those depths many invertebrates and fishes are furnished with luminous organs, eyes become larger, to catch every faint gleam of light, or disap-

pear altogether in the darkness, and tactile organs or feelers take their place or act as subsidiaries.

Pressure increases at the rate of one atmosphere for every five and one-half fathoms, which represents a pressure of about two and one-half tons per square inch at a depth of 2,000 fathoms, and to withstand this the bones and flesh of deep-sea animals are soft and porous.

The result of innumerable sounding observations has been to show that the bottom of the ocean more or less resembles the surface of the land; in places marked by deep depressions, which, as the greatest abyss known — the Swire Deep off Mindanao, P. I., 34,218 feet, this depth of nearly six and one-half miles, is over one mile greater than the greatest known depth of the Atlantic Ocean, the Nares Deep, (27,972 feet), which is located a short distance north of Porto Rico. Others are the Nero Deep, near Guam, which has a depth of 31,626 feet, or a few feet less than six miles. The Tuscarora Deep, off the eastern coast of Japan, with a depth of at least 32,644 feet, a little less than six and one-quarter miles. The latter was the greatest known ocean depth prior to the discovery of the Swire, or Philippine Deep.

The fact that the soundings of these great depths have been possible, seems to be conclusive evidence that ships and other bodies do not float at certain depths for evermore due to the density of the water.

# Insects of Guam - Dragonflies

By O. H. Swezey

The dragonflies are the largest and most conspicuous of the insects in Guam. They are known to everybody by their two pairs of gauzy wings held horizontally whether in flight or at rest and by their method of flight, darting here and there in constant motion, or poising for a few moments on some convenient object as plant stem or dead stick. They seem to feed continually, this manner of flight being in their efforts to catch their prey: flies, mosquitoes and other small insects flying in the air. Owing to their size, it must require an immense number of these small insects to satisfy their wants. They are classed as beneficial insects on account of their feeding on such flies, gnats, etc., that of themselves might be harmful or a nuisance. Their larvae, too, are beneficial as they live in water where they consume mosquito wrigglers and other insect larvae, whatever is to be had. They are well supplied with aliases, as beside dragonflies they are known as mosquito hawks, devil's darning needles, and snake doctors, and smaller more delicately formed ones are called damsel-flies.

To the casual observer perhaps the dragonflies are considered mostly as one kind, but there are really nine different kinds, or species already recognized in Guam. There may be others which have not been noticed yet. They range in size from the giant *Anax* with a wing spread of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches and a body length of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches, down to the one species of damsel-fly about an inch in length and with a wing spread of slightly more than an inch. Certain of them are to be seen at all times during the day in gardens, or along roadsides, or in such locations as rice fields when flooded with water. These dragonflies have not been completely studied, and so the names are not known for all of them. The names will be used so far as known, subject to revision in case further studies make such revision necessary.

The largest dragonfly has been determined as *Anax junius*. It also occurs in Hawaii and is of American origin. It is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches long and has a wing spread of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The body when fresh is greenish in color, often bluish, but becomes darkened with age. The wings have no coloration pattern, are somewhat enbrowned or smoky, and there is a dark band along inner edge at base of wings. They are strong fliers and difficult to capture. The specimens which I have obtained came to lights at night.

*Anax piraticus* is smaller than the preceding, but has a general resemblance. It is  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length with a spread of  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches. A distinction in coloration is that this species has a brown thorax with two wide oblique green bands on the sides. It was described from Guam and is not yet known elsewhere.

*Pantala flavescens* is the most abundant dragonfly to be seen practically everywhere. It is about 2 inches long with a wing spread of about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The body is yellowish, the wings hyaline with a yellow strip along base of hind wing, and some have a small yellowish patch at apex of hind wing. This dragonfly is widely distributed in the tropical islands of the Pacific, going as far north as Hawaii.

A species about the same size as the preceding has a darker body and the hind wings have a dark brown band at base.

Another slightly smaller species has yellowish brown body, and hyaline wings except for some yellowing on basal portion of the forewings, and quite a large brown patch on hind wings a little removed from base and extending only half-way across the wing.

*Rhyothemis* sp. is a rare species, rather prettily marked, and occurs in rice lands or swampy regions. It is  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length, with a wing spread of  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches. The body is dark brown or blackish. The wings are slightly yellowish, and have a small fuscous area at the apex. The basal fourth of the hind wings is more yellowish and with two large wide longitudinal dark brown bars in each wing.

A still smaller species has a red abdomen, and the thorax black with numerous light green markings. It is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length and has a wing spread of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The wings are hyaline and shiny, with no color pattern. It is a rather rare species.

*Diplacodes bipunctata* is the smallest of the real dragonflies in Guam. It is  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inches in length, with a wing spread of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches. The body is yellowish brown varying to reddish, and sometimes greenish. The wings are hyaline, without color pattern, except that the hind wings have a distinct yellow band on inner margin at base. It is a very common species and quite easy of capture as it allows one to approach closely to where it may be sitting on the ground, a stone, stick or plant.

*Ischnura aurora* is the delicate little damsel-fly, smaller than all of the preceding. The body is very slender and nearly an inch in length. The wing spread is a little more than an inch. The body is bluish or greenish, varying to reddish and sometimes the abdomen is yellowish. This little insect is very common in rice fields, and other swampy regions, but it may also be seen among low herbage most anywhere. It is a wide spread Oriental species occurring also in Samoa.

[Note: Specimens of nearly all of the species mentioned in this and my previous articles on Guam insects have been placed in the Guam Museum, where they may be seen by anyone interested, at times when the Museum is open.]



# Some Christmas Thoughts



"A merry Christmas, Bob!" said Scrooge, with an earnestness that could not be mistaken, as he clapped him on the back. "A merrier Christmas, Bob, my good fellow, than I have given you for many a year! I'll raise your salary, and endeavor to assist your struggling family, and we will discuss your affairs this very afternoon, over a Christmas bowl of smoking bishop, Bob! Make up the fires, and buy another coal-scuttle before you dot another i, Bob Cratchit!"

Scrooge was better than his word. He did it all, and infinitely more; and to Tiny Tim, who did not die, he was a second father. He became as good a friend, as good a master, and as good a man, as the good old city knew, or any other good old city, town, or borough in the good old world. Some people laughed to see the alteration in him, but he let them laugh, and little heeded them; for he was wise enough to know that nothing ever happened on this globe, for good, at which some people did not have their fill of laughter in the outset; and knowing that such as these would be blind anyway, he thought it quite as well that they should wrinkle up their eyes in grins, as have the malady in less attractive forms. His own heart laughed; and that was quite enough for him.

He had no further intercourse with spirits, but lived upon the total abstinence principle, ever afterwards; and it was always said of him that he knew how to keep Christmas well, if any man alive possessed the knowledge. May that be truly said of us, and all of us! And so, as Tiny Tim observed, "God bless us, every one!" — Charles Dickens. *A Christmas Carol.*

## CHRISTMAS BELLS

I heard the bells on Christmas Day  
Their old, familiar carols play,  
And wild and sweet the words repeat,  
*Of peace on earth, good-will to men.*

I thought how, as the day had come,  
The belfries of all Christendom  
Had rolled along the unbroken song  
*Of peace on earth, good-will to men.*

And in despair I bowed my head.  
"There is no peace on earth," I said,  
"For hate is strong, and mocks the song  
*Of peace on earth, good-will to men.*"

Then pealed the bells more loud and deep,  
"God is not dead, nor doth he sleep,  
The Wrong shall fail, the Right prevail,  
*With peace on earth, good-will to men.*"

'Till ringing, singing on its way,  
The world revolved from night to day,  
A voice, a chime, a chant sublime,  
*Of peace on earth, good-will to men!*

Henry W. Longfellow.

Some say, that ever 'gainst that season comes  
Wherein our Savior's birth is celebrated,  
The bird of dawning singeth all night long:  
An then, they say, no spirit dares stir abroad;  
The nights are wholesome; then no planets strike,  
No fairy takes, nor witch hath power to charm;  
So hallow'd and so gracious is the time.

William Shakespeare, *Hamlet*.

## CHRISTMAS SONG

Why do bells for Christmas ring?  
Why do little children sing?  
Once a lovely, shining star  
Seen by shepherds from afar,  
Gently moved until its light  
Made a manger's cradle bright.

There a darling baby lay,  
Pillowed soft upon the hay,  
And His mother sang and smiled,  
"This is Christ, the holy child."  
So the bells for Christmas ring  
So the little children sing.

Lydia Avery Coonley.

Hurrah! for the Merry Christmas tree,  
Hurrah! for its branches tall!  
Hurrah! for jolly old Santa Claus.  
Merry Christmas, one and all!

Charles Dickens

Now, Christmas is come,  
Let us beat up the drum,  
And call all our neighbors together;  
And when they appear,  
Let us make them such cheer,  
As will keep out the wind and the weather!

Old Rhyme

## Government House Notes

Governor and Mrs. Benjamin V. McCandlish entertained at dinner on Tuesday, 10 November, in honor of the passengers on the China Clipper. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Whitney of New York; Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Coote of Manila; Mr. Herbert Shipman of Hilo, Hawaii; Mr. G. R. Carter, jr. of Honolulu; Colonel Charles Bartley of Chicago; Mr. Roy Howard of New York; Captain and Mrs. S. L. Higgins; Colonel and Mrs. A. E. Randall; Commander and Mrs. R. A. Dyer, jr.; Commander and Mrs. J. L. McCrea; Captain A. E. Laporte, master of the China Clipper; Captain and Mrs. H. L. Litzenberg; Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Richardson, and Mrs. Clara Wood.

Governor and Mrs. McCandlish were at home to members of the Naval Colony on Wednesday, 11 November.

## Officers' Club Notes

Lieutenant and Mrs. Hall and Doctor and Mrs. Weaver entertained a large number of the Service Colony at the 14 November Dinner-dance.

Doctor and Mrs. Sullivan reserved places for forty-five guests at the Thanksgiving Dinner Dance of 25 November. Mrs. Bernard Bliss entertained in honor of Commander and Mrs. Leonard on the same evening. There were sixteen in her party.

Captain and Mrs. H. L. Litzenberg had seventy guests at their "Poverty Party" on 27 November.

A dance was held at the club on 30 November in honor of the departing members, the new arrivals and the officers and passengers on the U. S. S. Chaumont.

The evening and morning bridge parties, together with the Saturday Game Nights continued throughout the month. The duplicate bridge was postponed due to the weather.

The Officers' Club announces the following program for the month of December.

Tuesday, 1 December	- Evening Bridge Party, 8:30 p. m.
Friday, 4 December	- Ladies Morning Bridge, 9:15 a. m.
Saturday, 5 December	- Evening - Open House (Games etc.)
Tuesday, 8 December	- Evening Bridge Party, 8:30 p. m.
Thursday, 10 December	- Duplicate Bridge, 8:00 p. m.
Friday, 11 December	- Ladies Morning Bridge, 9:15 a. m.
Saturday, 12 December	- Evening - Open House (Games, etc.)
Tuesday, 15 December	- Evening Bridge Party, 8:30 p. m.

## Officers' Social Notes

Mrs. R. E. S. Kelley entertained a group of the ladies of the Service Colony at a morning bridge on Wednesday, October 21. Among the non-bridgers who joined the group later for luncheon were Mrs. S. L. Higgins, Mrs. A. E. Randall, Mrs. John Livingstone McCrea, Mrs. J. W. Chittenden, Mrs. Walter Zeigler and Mrs. Myrtle Longenecker.

The Navy Nurses entertained at dinner in their quarters on 9 November for Comdr. and Mrs. R. E. S. Kelley, Lieut.-Comdr. and Mrs. A. E. Cummings and Dr. and Mrs. Paul Vaughan. The party later attended the show at the Gaiety Theater.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Zeigler entertained one hundred friends at cocktails on November 5th.

At a delightful morning bridge, Mrs. F. A. Stephenson entertained twenty-four guests. Table prizes were won by Mrs. Lenson, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. McDaniel and Mrs. Leonard. Consolation prize went to Mrs. Cutts. Mrs. Stephenson also entertained for her little daughter, Violet Jane, on her second birthday. Fourteen little children gathered for the occasion.

Mr. James Stahlman and Mr. E. O. McDonell invited many of their Guam friends to cocktails at the Pan American Mess before departing on their homeward trip.

Lucille Randall gathered together a group of her young friends for a despedida in honor of Dorothy Leonard on Friday, November 20. Swimming and supper were enjoyed, after which the party went to the basket-ball game.

Col. and Mrs. A. E. Randall entertained Mr. Amos Carter of Fort Worth, Texas and Mr. Swasey of New York at dinner in their quarters on November 27.

Governor McCandlish was among those present when Col. and Mrs. A. E. Randall entertained at dinner for Senator and Mrs. William Gibbs McAdoo, during their stay in Guam.

*Continued on page 36*

Friday, 18 December	- Ladies Morning Bridge, 9:15 a. m.
Saturday, 19 December	- Dinner Dance
Tuesday, 22 December	- Evening Bridge Party, 8:30 p. m.
Wednesday, 23 December	- Stag Party. Election of Officers.
Thursday, 24 December	- Club Dance, 8:30 p. m.
Friday, 25 December	- Children's Christmas Party, Dorn Hall.
Saturday, 26 December	- Evening - Open House (Games etc.)
Tuesday, 29 December	- Evening Bridge Party, 8:30 p. m.
Thursday, 31 December	- Dinner Dance.

# CHRISTMAS IN GUAM

By *Agueda I. Johnston*

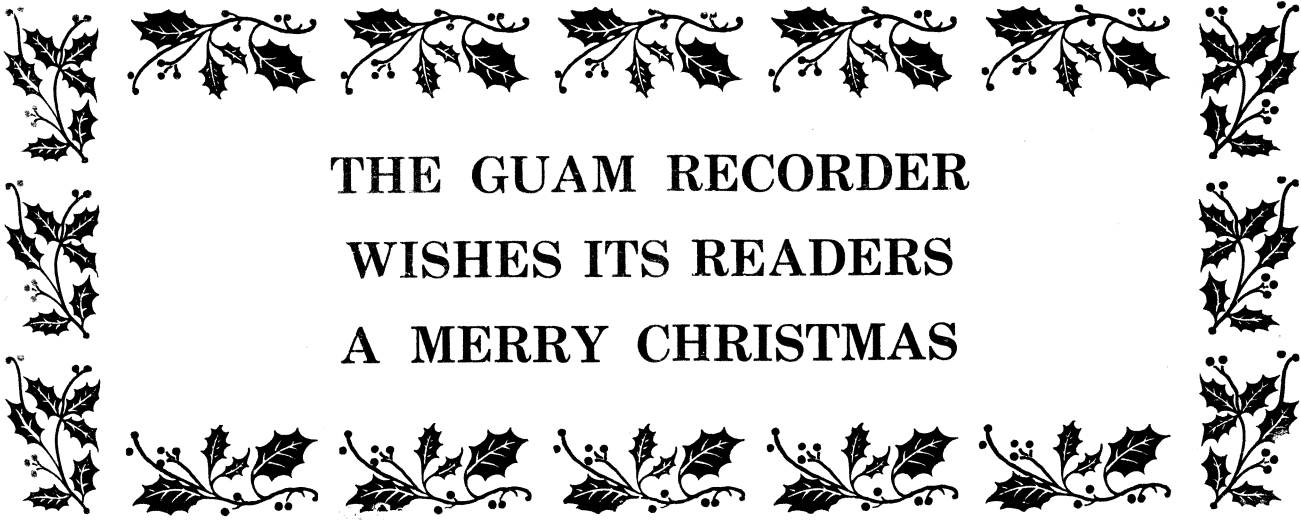
Although the word "Christmas" was only added to the Chamorro dialect about the same time as such words as "cake" and "ice", which were introduced into Guam by the Americans, the spirit of the season known as Noche Buena (the good night) is as old as the Spanish civilization in the Marianas Archipelago.

Noche Buena falls on 24 December, and the day following is called "Pascua." The latter was not celebrated or observed very much with the exception of attending church services and refraining from work. But it was for Noche Buena that many preparations were made. No sooner did the month of December peep through the calendar than the people would feel and smell Noche Buena just around the corner. There would be gatherings in houses for novenas, which both old and young attended, and they sang carols and recited prayers in adoration of the coming of the Infant. Mangers or stables in imitation of the Child in the Manger would be constructed, as nearly as possible, like the description in the Bible, by the children and it was left mostly to them to work out their own ideas and to appreciate the dramatization of the Great Event. Farmers and housewives would begin to plan and figure out what articles in the line of farm products or special or traditional dishes could be obtained or made.

Early on the morning of the twenty-fourth of December, one would see in the streets children carrying and delivering baskets of yams, taro, sweet potatoes, platters of yam fritters, bottles of tuba syrup, plates of escabeche (fried fish mixed with vegetables and flavored with wild ginger),

all kinds of crabs and other shell fish and, oh yes, if the present was for an Elaine from some Lancelot, the basket would include the largest and the rarest coconut crab or lobster that could be obtained. All day long there would be giving and receiving until dusk when there would be a short lull, perhaps for one to remember who had brought presents to him and to recall to whom he had given remembrances lest someone whom he should have remembered, might have been forgotten on this day of days. The next occasion of great interest was the twelve o'clock or midnight mass where the believers could feel in the midst of the "Adeste Fidelis" which was sung and accompanied by a reed organ, brass, cymbals, tambourines and castanets, that the Lord really had come. Such were the Noche Buena customs before the American occupation and these are still observed with the exception that the yams, taro, et cetera are not now considered as tasty as cakes, pies, cookies and candies nor as appropriate as Christmas cards and articles purchased in shops which can be wrapped up more daintily in Christmas wrappers or cellophane. In some houses the manger has been replaced by the Christmas Tree while, in others, there are both. In the Cathedral the reed organ, cymbals and other instruments characteristic of the Spanish people have been replaced by a pipe organ and the sermons, music, decorations and everything in connection with this festive occasion are in accordance with such as are found in the churches in the States.

To the present generation Noche Buena is Christmas Eve and the day following is Merry Christmas.



THE GUAM RECORDER  
WISHES ITS READERS  
A MERRY CHRISTMAS

## HOUSEHOLD HELPS AND HINTS

By Donna

Did you know that an excellent way to tenderize the native chickens is — after cleaning them — stuff the inside with papaya leaves, wrap in same and place on ice 24 hours before cooking?

Also to give them a delicious flavor, in feeding your chickens on corn, give to each four chickens per day one coconut cut in half to feed on. Do this from six weeks to two months before killing.

### *Rice with Native Shrimp Creole*

- 3 cups hot boiled rice
- 2 tablespoons fat
- 2 sliced onions
- 4 celery stalks (or  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup palmetto) chopped
- 1 tablespoon flour
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 cup water
- 2 cups canned tomatoes
- 2 cups canned peas
- 1 tablespoon vinegar
- 1 teaspoon sugar
- $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups cooked shrimps
- 2 tablespoons chili powder (or 2 small native hot peppers ground fine)

Cook the onions and celery until brown in the fat, add flour and seasonings and add water slowly while stirring. Cook 15 minutes. Add tomatoes, peas, vinegar, sugar and shrimps — continue cooking until shrimps are thoroughly heated. Mold rice in ring — pour creole in center and on outside — serve.

Paper towels (a commissary item) kept in the kitchen serve a hundred purposes, from blotting up spilled food to cleaning sinks. And paper bag linings for garbage cans keep them clean, sanitary and easy to handle.

### *Native Fruit Cup*

Dice pieces of papaya, native orange, banana and palmetto (when in season add native pineapple), sprinkle with sugar and let stand to draw natural juices out. Chill thoroughly and just before serving add  $1\frac{1}{2}$  tablespoons of sherry.

A small cake of camphor placed among the silver after it has been cleaned and polished, will help to prevent tarnishing. Ordinary household ammonia with ground white chalk is an effective silver cleanser.

### *Native Banana and Rum Ice-Cream*

- 8 ripe native bananas
- $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of sugar
- 2 tablespoons lemon juice
- 2 tablespoons of rum — Jamaica type
- $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of water
- 1 can of milk

Strain bananas through medium holed sieve, add milk, then water, sugar and flavoring, stirring constantly to keep mixture smooth. This makes enough for one quart of ice cream.

### A SIMPLE DINNER MENU

\*Jellied Consommé

Braised beef with horseradish sauce

Scalloped potatoes — Stewed cucumbers

Caramel custard

Coffee

\*Campbell's *Consommé* in the can placed on ice for four hours before serving will jell itself. Add thin slice of lemon and paprika to each cup.

*Cucumbers*, seed, cut in small pieces and boil in small amount of salt water until thoroughly tender. Pour off water, put in serving dish, add three small lumps of butter, salt and pepper to taste.

### *Eggplant Souffle*

- |                        |                                     |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 medium size eggplant | 1 cup grated yellow cheese          |
| 2 tablespoons butter   | $\frac{3}{4}$ cup soft bread crumbs |
| 2 tablespoons flour    | 2 teaspoons grated onions           |
| 1 tablespoon catsup    | 2 eggs                              |
| 1 cup milk             | Salt, Pepper                        |

Peel the eggplant — cut in small pieces, cook until tender, then drain and mash it. Make cream sauce with butter, flour and milk. When thickened add mashed eggplant, crumbs, beaten egg yolks and seasonings. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Pour into buttered baking dish — bake in moderate oven for 60 minutes.

### *Fish Souffle*

Use  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cupsful of any left over fish, boned and flaked.

- |                        |                    |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 tablespoon butter    | 1 tablespoon flour |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk | 2 eggs             |
| Salt                   | Pepper             |

Make sauce of butter, flour, milk and seasonings, then add fish and beaten egg yolks. Pour into buttered baking dish — fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Bake until firm in center.

### *Cucumbers*

There are many ways of using the native cucumbers — one is to cut them in half length wise, extract seeds — boil in salted water until tender, drain and serve with butter sauce.

They are also delicious sliced and seeded and the rings breaded and fried in deep fat.

# THIRST IS UNIVERSAL

**Thirst Knows---**

**No Hour**

**No Season**

**No Climate**

**No Locality**

**WHEN YOU ARE THIRSTY ---**

**DRINK BOTTLED CARBONATED BEVERAGES  
RATHER THAN DOUBTFUL WATER.**

Carbonated beverages, prepared by a responsible manufacturer,  
may be relied upon to be free from the danger of  
transmitting water-borne disease.

## BUTLER'S HEALTH BUBBLES

In Ten Tempting Flavors — Sparkling and Delicious are bottled in a  
sanitary plant. Guaranteed to comply with the Pure Food Laws.  
Carbonated Beverages add much to the Pleasure of Entertaining.

**BOTTLED BY**

**BUTLER'S, INCORPORATED**

**AGANA, GUAM**

## First History of Guam

*Continued from page 9*

that reason, order and charge that they procure the conversion of Ceylon (other prospective missions mentioned here also. Ed.) and for this let them search everywhere for Religious personnel and make use of the work and Ministry of our Company and of others that may appear suitable to augment the divine service. (Propagation of the Faith.)

"And if the Ministers should be negligent in this, threaten them with an oath (and it would be a great service to God thus to threaten and still a greater one to carry out the threat) that if they do not thus assist the Royal conscience, helping in every possible way the Christianization of the *Indias*; as soon as they return to Portugal they shall be punished by long imprisonment and confiscation of their properties."

Let us see if this was not sufficient annoyance to the Ministers of His Majesty to stir them to action — this matter of accusing them of negligence in the service of their King..... Since it is so clearly exposed in the *Memorial*, it is possible that Padre Sanvitores may also have reproached them verbally in the same strain "for the Superiors in Manila began to be alarmed on account of this torment which was raised against them," occasioned by this matter. (Sanvit p. 173)

"I have said what I feel (quoting the *Memorial*) and will say no more, simply adding that if this were done, and I propose and greatly desire its accomplishment, then the poor *Indios*, recently reduced to our Holy Faith and others who will easily be converted, will be freed of many injuries and oppressions which they suffer. Because, in this manner of procedure with the *Indios*, if the authority and assistance of the King are lacking, much time will be lost. Believe me, I speak with more experience than may be apparent, but so it is, and well I know it.

"This I write to you, Maestro Simón, for the relief of the King's conscience (and his justification before God) to whom our Company owes much. And if I were sure that the King knows of the great love I have for him, I would ask of him a favor, and that is that every day he spend a quarter of an hour asking God to make him understand, with light from heaven, the better to feel in his own heart the meaning of those words of Christ: 'What shall it profit a man, if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?'

"And the propagation of the Faith which P. Sanvitores requests for the Islands, as we have cited, is that which is singularly needed for the *Ladrones*, which, having been for so many years within sight of our ships have yet not received the light of the Evangel which God has sent to the

## Twenty Years Ago This Month

*Continued from page 10*

Thanksgiving Day, November 30, at Agaña before a large and enthusiastic crowd including the Governor and the chief officers, Civil and Military, of the island.

Atkins Kroll & Co. now have nearing completion on their ways at Piti a fine 48 foot gasoline tug, powered with a San Francisco Standard 40 H. P. three-cylinder engine which, it is expected, will put the boat through the water at a rate of about nine or ten knots.

The Kavara, as the new vessel is to be named, is very sturdily built throughout, having a pine keel, keelson of native hardwood, and steam-bent ribs of oak.

Her carrying capacity in the cargo hold is estimated to be at from sixteen to eighteen tons for general freight and she will be used as a coaster around the Island of Guam.

The same firm is expecting the arrival of their fine, new yacht-like power schooner, the Avarua, about the 20th of this month, with a cargo of general merchandise from San Francisco for this port.

farthest corners of the earth, by means of the zeal of our Catholic Kings, whose Royal Cédula, by which authority is given for conversion of the *Ladrones*, is totally forgotten, to the great disadvantage of those poor souls who are in extreme need of salvation. And they could be helped without much difficulty, (and with no slight hope of spiritual returns) before they become converted to the infernal sect of Mohamed, which is a great embarrassment to us and no small inconvenience to the propagation of the Holy Evangel, which has already gone forward in other islands than the Philippine Archipelago.

"For these poor souls San Francisco Xavier pleads, and what is more important, thus also does the Blood of Jesus Christ and in his name ought all his Ministers to do likewise; and the least of all: Diego Luis de Sanvitores." (Sanvit p. 170)

And in order to leave nothing undone in order to obtain favor from the pious Queen Dona Maria Ana de Austria, because her religious zeal and her compassion towards all her subjects were well known or perhaps because he conjectured her becoming the patroness and protector of the *Ladrones*, Padre Sanvitores wrote a letter to Padre Everardo Nithard, confessor of the Queen and later a Cardinal in the Church of Rome, urging that the matter be taken up with the Queen, in an attempt to obtain her favor and assistance for the Mission.

**Best Wishes**  
**To all our many**  
**Patrons and Friends**  
**For a**  
**Very, Very**  
**Merry Christmas**

**From**  
**Butler's, Inc.,**  
**The Emporium,**  
**Agana Theatre.**

## U. S. S. Gold Star Notes

Continued from page 11

of the Gold Star before dropping the boat. Not a few of use experienced a vicarious thrill watching the small boat, propelled by two Chinese oarsmen, pitching and tossing over the relatively heavy seas.

Old Asiatic Fleet men pointed out the site of the forts at Woosung and other places deriving interest from the Sino-Japanese trouble in '32. We were finally shackled up to buoys 7 & 8 from whence it was only a few minutes ride to the Customs Jetty and the myriad attractions of Shanghai. Our stay in Shanghai coincided with the annual appearance of the Hangchow bore and many took advantage of the fact to witness this interesting phenomenon.

It is proverbial, at least to the untravelled American, that all Chinamen look alike but that Chinese cities have their points of difference is something which anyone who has visited both Shanghai and Hongkong on the Gold Star will readily testify. Since the regeneration of Ship Street, Hongkong possesses no undesirable areas, is clean, well lighted and well policed. Tommy Atkins and his Naval equivalent are much in evidence about the streets as well as the colorful Indian Cavalry, barracked in Kowloon. There was much fraternizing between the sailors of the two nations, several of the men trading uniform hats with the English tars as tokens of something or other.

Continuing our faculty for arriving in time to witness Annual events we were in Hongkong during the celebration of the "double tenth" 10-10-36 anniversary of the birth of the Chinese Republic which was celebrated with the dragons, cymbals, fire crackers and processions.

Outstanding attraction in Hongkong according to Gold Star tradition, is the legendary "Thieves Market;" in reality a number of scrubby little Chinese pawnshops in little alleys off the upper end of Queen Street. Also attractive are the cheap semi-precious stones for sale in various places either a zircon or alexandrite which seem to be the favorites.

Basket ball was revived when two games were secured with the Chinese Y. M. C. A. team. The first one was lost 16-31, the second won 41-37.

The trip to Manila was not overly rough but the heavy load on the ship caused us to ship water easily over the bulwarks and roll heavily so that many a careless sailor got a drenching and many a marine and militia boy was miserably seasick.

Arrival in Manila was a relief to all hands. The only occurrence of rate was the rating examina-

## The Plants of Guam

Continued from page 16

*Gleichenia linearis* (Burmah) Clark. Savanna fern, "mana." Creeping rootstock, bearing dichotomously branching fronds with tough, wiry stipe and rachis; the ultimate pinnae commonly up to eight inches long and three inches wide; pinnules horizontal, one-eighth to one-sixth inch wide, found only on the ultimate pinnae, except for pairs of leaflets borne at or immediately below each forking of the rachis. Sori distinct and separate, each made up of three to twelve spore cases. Grows in the savannas. Pantropical in the warmer parts of both hemispheres.

CYATHEACEAE. Tree ferns, with bipinnate to tripinnate fronds. Spore cases with a nearly vertical, oblique annulus. By some authorities included in the family Polypodiaceae.

*Cyathea Haeneki* (Presl) Merrill. A tree fern which grows along the banks of streams in the forest. Formerly classified in the genus *Alsophila*. Trunk erect, fronds largely bipinnate; veins free with round sori, four or more pairs on each pinule lobe, extending more than half way out the lobe; base of stipes clothed with broad scales. Occurs also in the Caroline Islands.

*Cyathea extensa* (Forster) Swartz. (Genus formerly *Alsophila*). Tree fern with a trunk three to six feet high and two to three inches in diameter; stipes sixteen inches long, slender, black, spiny toward the base, with small dark scales; fronds bipinnate, three feet or more long, eighteen to twenty inches wide, elliptical in outline, rachis fuzzy; largest pinnae up to eighteen inches long, usually smaller; largest pinnules three inches long and four-fifths inch wide, deeply divided, stiff, harsh; veins with little scales; hemispherical sori along mid-veins of pinule lobes, mainly in their basal half.

(To be continued)

[Editor's Note: Mr. Bryan, curator of collections at the Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, T. H., has had much experience in field collecting and scientific exploration in the Pacific. He recently spent some time in Guam assisting in the reorganization of the Guam Museum and in collecting natural history specimens and carrying on scientific studies.]

tions when hitherto incurious individuals developed a sudden interest in such obscure things as the difference between gross and vessel tonnage, and that two-fold duty in the Navy (Shore and Sea). Loaded almost literally "to the gunwales" with stores and cargo for the Island of Guam the good ship Gold Star left Manila and in due time arrived at her customary position in Apra Harbor where we are at this writing.

# Another Link

**In The Chain of  
Butler's, Incorporated  
Enterprises Has Been Added—**

## *The Emporium*

**On Legaspi Street  
Opposite The Officers' Club**

The Emporium displays all that is latest in the variety of choice Silks, Dry Goods, Shoes, Hats, Toilet Goods, Notions and Toys.

An outstanding store for sport, business or evening clothes in tropical weights.

Womens shop of exclusive models  
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Emporium

Our courteous service is unsurpassed

**Your Department Store in Guam**

## **The Emporium**

**Under Management Of  
Butler's, Incorporated.**

## THE GUAM MUSEUM

*Continued from page 13*

seen again. The Governor encouraged the families of Guam to employ the stranded coolies as servants until, eventually, they were able to secure transportation home on a passing ship.

Meanwhile the wreck lay near Acho Palaun. Typhoons came and scattered the fragments. The wood rotted.

In 1867, eleven years after the sinking, an attempt was made by natives to salvage a chest which had been on board at the time of the wreck. The equipment was inadequate and little progress was made. The chest was of iron, black, with two large iron straps about it. The length was about thirty-six inches, width thirty inches and depth about twenty-four inches. It was heavy. A typhoon came, interrupting proceedings and drawing many bits of the wreck, including the chest, into deeper water.

Thirty years elapsed. In 1897, the year before the United States assumed possession of the island a second attempt was made to salvage the chest. The people of the countryside gathered and helped pull on the ropes. This time the chest and a large brass barrel were dragged up into shallow water near the reef. During the night the two natives who were handling the salvage went over to Agaña to secure the advice of a Mr. Miner, an Englishman, on how to proceed farther. When the three of them returned the next morning bad weather had arisen, the barrel and the chest had been carried back out into deeper water. Operations were abandoned.

Mr. José Cruz, of Sumay, who is directing the present salvage operations, states that in 1926 he saw the chest in fifty-two feet of water at a point about one hundred feet to seaward from Acho Palaun. At that time the reef was growing up around it. The reef at this point is not coral but nullipore, a vegetable growth which builds many times as fast as coral. Mr. Cruz believes that by now the chest may be covered completely with this nullipore growth. "Carabao," the well known diver of Piti, has gone down fifty feet to the point where the chest was last seen and reports only the limestone bottom. Incidentally, he descended to that depth unaided by any diving equipment. Salvage operations are continuing except when interrupted for brief periods by inclement weather.

The records indicate that this ship was on a free-booting expedition having sailed originally from some port in India.

Bits of brass and iron from the wreck can be found in the homes of many Chamorro families living in the area about Maga, Masalog and Taogam Point. The two sounding leads of the ship have just been recovered from the bottom. The Museum has been assured that they will be donated to it so that all may view them as well as the two brass bolts now on exhibition.

## SEISMICITY OF THE ISLAND OF GUAM

*Continued from page 1*

center at a distance of about 100 miles from Guam. This occurrence of earthquakes in an oceanic deep is an ordinary phenomenon. We have other instances in the Deep south of Sumatra and Java, in the Tongo Deep of the southern Pacific, in the Bartlett Deep south of Cuba, in the Tuscarora Deep east of Japan, and in the Philippine Deep east of Mindanao. The commonly accepted explanation of the phenomenon is that in the location of these deeps the earth crust has been subjected to very strong falling or warping. This has produced excessive strain and the sudden relief of these strains from time to time produces earthquakes. History shows that Guam has not been spared from very strong and semi-destructive earthquakes. Such earthquakes occurred in 1825, 1834, 1849, 1862, 1863, 1870 and 1902.

The discussion of the frequency of earthquakes of any locality tends to arouse concern among some of the inhabitants of the place. The writer has always been careful not to exaggerate the danger of earthquakes. On the other hand he has not minimized the danger for the sake of a few ignorant or neurasthenic persons.

Our conclusion in regard to the seismicity of Guam is that the island is subject to frequent slight earthquakes, the greater number of which are imperceptible by human beings. The perceptible earthquakes are of light intensity. The possibility of a destructive earthquake in Guam must be admitted; the probability of such an earthquake seems to be rather remote.

The earthquake of 1849 was accompanied by a sea wave which washed away one person. The other severe earthquakes of Guam do not seem to have caused any disturbance in the sea. This indicates that the origin of the earthquakes was 20 or more kilometers below the bed of the ocean.

The seismograph at Guam, located as it is, in an active earthquake area, plays its part in establishing the seismic record of the world. The Pacific basin is well surrounded by seismic stations in North, Central and South America, New Zealand, Australia, Fiji, East Indies, Philippine Islands, the China coast and Japan. There are only three seismic stations which may be called mid-Pacific and Guam is one of these. The other two are Hawaii and Samoa.

On Navy Day, 27 October, Mid-Pacific Post Number 1, American Legion visited the Museum in full uniform in a body, to view a special exhibit, upon invitation of the Museum Committee.

From November 5 to 11, both dates inclusive, the Museum offered a special Armistice Day Exhibit of weapons, equipment and mementos from the World War. On Sunday, 8 November, eighty-eight guests came to view this special exhibit during the two hour opening that afternoon.

## Boy Scouts Of America In Guam

*Continued from page 3*

beautification of the Guam Museum grounds, and will continue this work as part of their civic improvement project. A few of the Scouts interested in map-making are helping Mr. Noia of the U. S. S. Penguin in making a relief map of Guam. The Scouts are eagerly at work improving the new George Washington Junior High School grounds. They expect to finish this work during the Christmas Holidays.

### *What Scouting Is*

The Chief asset of any country is its growing boys and girls. Natural resources in lakes and streams, sources of food, mineral lands and large business opportunities, important as they may be, must be considered of secondary importance when compared with the proper training and development of the citizens of tomorrow.

It is how the boy is molded in his leisure time that determines what man the of tomorrow will be. To fully impress the boy with his duty to God, Country, Others and Self is the predominating purpose of the Boy Scout movement.

Scouting is the process of making real men from real boys, by a real program which works. It is a happy, wholesome, worthwhile, outdoor school of interesting things to do. It's a huge, splendidly organized game, with all the fine zest of competition, the finer zest of cooperation, the keen testing of mind and muscle and the essential good sportsmanship of a game. Only it is a constructive and progressive game. It gets somewhere and takes the boys with it.

Scouting fills the leisure time, the danger time for a boy, with interesting things to do and with a view always to character building. It develops self reliance and helpfulness, courage and courtesy, loyalty and reverence, patriotism and honor, and other kindred qualities of good repute.

Scouting is non-sectarian, though its ideals are in accord with those of the modern church, and it is based upon a pledged allegiance to the service of God and the brotherhood of man.

Scouting is organized for SERVICE-all service, high or humble, big or little, individual or community, national or international, just service through the Good Turn philosophy.

Scouting is preparedness. Incidentally it inculcates the virtues of service, discipline, hardiness, courage, obedience and a patriotism which holds itself ready to serve community and country in whatever form the need and the call may be. Preparedness of this kind is the Scout platform.

## Boys' and Girls' Agricultural Club

There has been a decided shift in the schools standing first and second in Agriculture pursuits. Previously Wettengel School at Barrigada led the groups and Price School at Mangilao held second place. Leary School in Agaña is now first. The Boys' and Girls' Agricultural Club at the Leary School have shown the greatest improvement in all activities and they have exhibited more diversified projects than any other group. Their chicken ranches have been remodeled, their number of chickens increased and they have planted more coffee, oranges, lemons, limes, avocados, taro and sweet potatoes. Mr. Rios and Mr. Martinez, the leaders of this club, are to be commended for their ardent work and interest.

Gilmer School at Talofoto now holds second place. Miss Maria L. G. Mendiola and her assistant Miss Josefina Yamanaka, have stimulated the children's work and interest in larger scale poultry raising. They, too, deserve praise for their earnest and commendable work.

As a whole the work of the other clubs was satisfactory. The boys and girls of Tumon, Maxwell and Bishop Olaiz Schools are making great progress. The leading clubs will have to exert every effort to maintain their standing in view of such close competition.

On Tuesday, 10 November, a buck, weighing approximately 200 pounds, was killed in Inarajan by Mr. S. M. Mantanona.

Another, weighing approximately 150 pounds, was killed by Mr. F. L. G. Crisostomo on Saturday, 14 November.

Both were beautiful animals with six-point antlers.

In addition to Mr. Mantanona and Mr. Crisostomo and their families, several friends enjoyed venison steaks.

Scouting is democratic in that it knows no bounds of class, creed or race. It speaks the universal language of world boy-hood.

The end and aim of Scouting is good citizenship, to make men "physically strong, mentally awake, morally straight." It is not a cause worth promoting, working for with all your might? This is the challenge. "When you give of yourself to boys you are dealing with soul-stuff, destiny lies just around the corner."

Theodore Roosevelt, who was occupied with big affairs and was at different times, Troop Committeeman, Scoutmaster, Councilman and Chief Scout Citizen said, "The Boy Scout Movement is distinctly an asset to any country for the development of efficiency, virility, and good citizenship."

# THE BANK OF GUAM

ESTABLISHED 1915

Capital	\$ 25,000.00
Surplus	35,000.00
Deposits	430,971.97

## CORRESPONDENT BANKS

The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, N. Y.

Wells Fargo Bank & Union Trust Co., San Francisco.

The Bank of Hawaii, Honolulu, T. H.

The National City Bank of New York, Manila, P. I.

The National City Bank of New York, Yokohama, Japan.

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some, full-flavored confections  
of excellent quality, appropri-  
ately packaged for the season's  
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*Let a package of delicious So-  
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ments.*

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# SHIPPING NOTES

## PROSPECTIVE ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

Ships	Direction	Depart	GUAM		Arrive
			Arrive	Depart	
GOLD STAR	South	10 Dec. Yokohama (1937)	16 Dec.		
CHAUMONT	East	9 Jan. Manila	15 Jan.	16 Jan.	5 Feb. San Francisco

### Vessels in Port

*U. S. S. Penguin*, Station Tug, Lieut. George B. Evans,  
U. S. Navy, Commanding.

*U. S. S. R. L. Barnes*, Floating Oil Depot, Lieut. Karl A.  
Thieme, U. S. Navy, Commanding.

### Arrived

PHILIPPINE CLIPPER, J. H. Tilton, Master,  
on 19 October, from United States via Honolulu,  
T. H., Midway and Wake, with 2 bags of mail for  
Guam.

CHINA CLIPPER, R. A. Dahlstrom, Master, on  
20 October, from Manila, P. I., with 3 bags of mail  
for Guam.

S. S. OLYMPIA, M. Olsen, Master, on 22 October,  
from United States via Honolulu, T. H. and Wake,  
with 302 bags of mail, 1200 tons of freight, and 1  
passenger for Guam — Mr. F. W. Fall, Manager,  
Atkins, Kroll & Company, Agana, Guam.

U. S. A. T. GRANT, L. R. M. Kerr, Master, on  
25 October, from United States via Honolulu, T. H.,  
with 99 bags of mail and 177 cubic tons of freight  
for Guam.

PHILIPPINE CLIPPER, J. H. Tilton, Master,  
on 25 October, from Manila, P. I., with 3 bags of  
mail for Guam.

HAWAIIAN CLIPPER, Edwin C. Musick,  
Master, on 26 October, from United States via  
Honolulu, T. H., Midway and Wake, with 2 bags  
of mail for Guam.

MARIANA MARU — Japanese Schooner, K.  
Okano, Master, on 27 October, from Yokohama,  
Japan, with 4 bags of mail, 101 tons of freight,  
and 3 passengers for Guam as follows: J. K.  
Shimizu, Luis S. N. Takano and Candido S.  
Pangelinan.

U. S. S. GOLD STAR — Station Ship, Comdr.  
Robert A. Dyer, Jr., U. S. Navy, Commanding, on  
29 October, from Manila, P. I., with 20 bags of  
mail, 3066 tons of coal, 1048 tons of government  
and commercial freight, and 76 passengers for  
Guam as follows: Mrs. Benjamin V. McCandlish,  
Mrs. Clara W. Wood, Lieut.-Comdr. Edward J.  
Goodbody, MC, U. S. Navy and wife, Capt. Homer  
L. Litzenberg, Jr., U. S. Marine Corps, wife, son  
and daughter, Chief Pay Clerk George W. Dean,  
U. S. Navy and wife, Miss Maude A. Woolf, Chief  
Nurse, U. S. Navy, Mrs. Monitor Watchman, Mrs.  
Theodore R. Brown and daughter, Mrs. Arthur H.  
Cummings, Mrs. Henry C. McGinnis, Mrs. Herbert

*Continued on page 34*

# THE GAIETY THEATER

The management has the pleasure of offering an especially strong selection of pictures for the month of December, 1936

**Tues-Wed. 1-2**

## **SMILING THROUGH**

**Norma Shearer, Frederic March**

Winner of the Gold Medal in 1934.  
Released in response to popular demand

**Thur-Fri-Sat. 3-4-5**

## **YELLOW DUST**

**Richard Dix, Leila Hyman**

A flaming story of the great Nevada gold rush.

**Sun-Mon-Tues-Wed. 6-7-8-9**

## **CAPTAIN BLOOD**

**Errol Flynn, Olivia de Havilland**

A four star picture of pirates and the Spanish Main with more action than "Mutiny on the Bounty"

**Thur-Fri-Sat. 10-11-12**

## **BOHEMIAN GIRL**

**Laurel and Hardy**

The ace comedians at their best.  
Excellent music.

**Sun-Mon-Tues-Wed. 13-14-15-16**

## **CEILING ZERO**

**James Cagney, Pat O'Brien**

The greatest of all air pictures.

**Thur-Fri-Sat. 17-18-19**

## **SPECIAL AGENT**

**George Brent, Bette Davis**

A sequel to "G-Men."  
Treasury agents after moneyed crooks

**Sun-Mon-Tues-Wed. 20-21-22-23**

## **SMALL TOWN GIRL**

**Janet Gaynor, Robert Taylor**

A thrilling and sparkling romance  
produced by Metro

**Thur-Fri-Sat. 24-25-26**

## **SILLY BILLIES**

**Wheeler and Woolsey  
with Dorothy Lee**

A roaring comedy with a Western locale—  
Indians an' everything

**Sun-Mon-Tues-Wed. 27-28-29-30**

## **DR. SOCRATES**

**Paul Muni, Ann Dvorak,  
Barton MacLane**

Muni as a social outcast who puts crime  
on an operating table

**Thur-Fri-Sat. 31. Jan. 1-2**

## **THE THROWBACH**

**Buck Jones, Muriel Evans**

This most popular star in one of his  
best pictures

**All these features are supplemented by the best of short subjects.  
Many in technicolor.**

A PLEASANT EVENING'S ENTERTAINMENT IS ASSURED ALL

# THE GAIETY THEATER

(THE HOUSE OF GOOD PICTURES)

# JOSE M. TORRES

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
MERCHANT

IMPORTER  
AND  
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DISTRIBUTOR FOR

SAN MIGUEL PALE PILSEN  
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GENUINE JOHNNIE WALKER, KING GEORGE,  
CANADIAN WHISKEY  
AND ALL OTHER GOOD LIQUORS

WE ALSO CARRY THE CHEAPEST COMPLETE  
LINE OF GROCERIES AND DRY GOODS

MEMBER GUAM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

## Shipping Notes

Continued from page 32

L. Pugh and son, Mrs. Charles L. Carpenter and son, Mrs. Nicholas A. Lidstone and 2 daughters, Mrs. Edwin W. Lawson, Mrs. Ralph P. Darr, Mrs. Leslie C. Caldwell, Mrs. W. J. Drost and son, Mrs. Lee Harper, Miss A. J. Bliss, Miss Remedios M. Peredo, Miss Nicolasa R. Camacho, Mrs. Rita G. James, Mrs. Robert A. Dyer, Mrs. Margaret C. Hizney and daughter, Mrs. Esper H. Hoecker, Mrs. Netta B. Lamson and son, Mrs. Tomasa S. San Miguel, Miss Rosa B. Untalan, Mrs. Jesse R. Walton, Messrs. T. Dejima, Herbert J. Johnston, and Glenn D. Martinez, 7 enlisted Navy, 4 enlisted Marines, and 20 members of the Guam Militia.

HAWAIIAN CLIPPER, Edwin C. Musick, Master, on 31 October, from Manila, P. I., with 2 bags of mail for Guam.

CHINA CLIPPER, A. E. Laporte, Master, on 3 November, from United States, via Honolulu, T. H. Midway and Wake, with 2 bags of mail for Guam.

CHINA CLIPPER, A. E. Laporte, Master, on 9 November, from Manila, P. I., with 2 bags of mail for Guam.

PHILIPPINE CLIPPER, R. O. D. Sullivan, Master, on 11 November, from United States via Honolulu, T. H., Midway and Wake, with 2 bags of mail for Guam.

PHILIPPINE CLIPPER, R. O. D. Sullivan, Master, on 15 November, from Manila, P. I., with 4 bags of mail for Guam.

HAWAIIAN CLIPPER, R. A. Dahlstrom, Master, on 16 November, from United States via Honolulu, T. H., Midway and Wake, with 2 bags of mail for Guam.

### Departed

PHILIPPINE CLIPPER, J. H. Tilton, Master, on 20 October, for Manila, P. I., with 2 bags of mail from Guam.

CHINA CLIPPER, R. A. Dahlstrom, Master, on 21 October, for United States via Wake, Midway and Honolulu, T. H., with 2 bags of mail from Guam.

U. S. A. T. GRANT, L. R. M. Kerr, Master, on 26 October, for Manila, P. I., with 18 bags of mail, and 1 enlisted Marine from Guam.

HAWAIIAN CLIPPER, Edwin C. Musick, Master, on 27 October, for Manila, P. I., with 1 bag of mail from Guam.

S. S. OLYMPIA, M. Olsen, Master, on 27 October, for Manila, P. I., with 3 bags of mail, and 2 passengers from Guam as follows: Messrs. Carl T. Wolf and Walter I. Noble.

PHILIPPINE CLIPPER, J. H. Tilton, Master, on 29 October, for United States via Wake, Midway and Honolulu, T. H., with 2 bags of mail from Guam.

HAWAIIAN CLIPPER, Edwin C. Musick, Master, on 1 November, for United States via Wake, Midway and Honolulu, T. H., with 2 bags of mail from Guam.

CHINA CLIPPER, A. E. Laporte, Master, on 4 November, for Manila, P. I., with 2 bags of mail from Guam.

MARIANA MARU — Japanese Schooner, K. Okano, Master, on 6 November, for Yokohama, Japan via Saipan, M. I., with 10 bags of mail, and 6 passengers from Guam as follows: Manuel Untalan, Maria de los Reyes, Antonio Untalan, Godfried Castro, Rita K. Castro and Mariquita K. Castro.

PHILIPPINE CLIPPER, R. O. D. Sullivan, Master, on 12 November, for Manila, P. I., with 2 bags of mail from Guam.

PHILIPPINE CLIPPER, R. O. D. Sullivan, Master, on 16 November, for United States via Wake, Midway and Honolulu, T. H., with 2 bags of mail from Guam.

HAWAIIAN CLIPPER, R. A. Dahlstrom, Master, on 17 November, for Manila, P. I., with 1 bag of mail from Guam.

U. S. S. GOLD STAR — Station Ship, Comdr. Robert A. Dyer, Jr., U. S. Navy, Commanding, on 17 November, for Miike, Japan, with 43 bags of mail, and 55 passengers from Guam as follows: Capt. Spencer L. Higgins, MC, U. S. Navy and wife, Major William B. Croka, U. S. Marine Corps and wife, Pharmacist Sylvester R. Foley, U. S. Navy, wife and 2 sons, Miss Irene Shelley, Nurse, U. S. Navy, Mrs. Robert E. S. Kelley, Mrs. Robert A. Dyer, Mrs. Arthur H. Cummings, Miss A. J. Bliss, Mrs. Charles L. Carpenter and son, Mrs. Malcolm W. Arnold and son, Mrs. Kenneth R. Hall and 2 daughters, Mrs. Henry C. McGinnis, Mrs. John F. Dalton and daughter, Mrs. Hale W. Northup, Mrs. Willis J. Drost and son, Mrs. Anthony G. Alvey and son, Mrs. Embrey J. Beasley and daughter, Mrs. Warren D. Decious, Mrs. Drosie H. Booker, son and 2 daughters, Messrs. B. J. Bordallo and Francisco B. Leon Guerrero, 1 enlisted Navy, 2 enlisted Marines, and 15 members of the Guam Militia.

CHINA CLIPPER, A. E. Laporte, Master, on 18 November, for United States via Wake, Midway and Honolulu, T. H., with 2 bags of mail, and 1 passenger from Guam — Miss Dorothy M. Clark.

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Fresh Bread Available Every Afternoon

Deliveries to your Home Daily

Ask For Our Price List of Raisin Cakes

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COURTEOUS CHAUFFEURS

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*Importer of Groceries*

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*Always on Time*

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## MARIA T. FRANQUEZ

DRESSMAKING AND HEMSTITCHING

No. 536, TRAVESIA De GOMEZ ST.

## Officers' Social Notes

Continued from page 22

Capt. and Mrs. Richard Cutts and Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Richardson entertained one hundred guests for cocktails and supper on November 12 at the Cable Station Mess Hall. Dancing and bridge followed supper.

Mrs. John Flynn and Mrs. Karl Thieme invited several friends to view the Rooster Parade with them and later adjourned to Mrs. Thieme's home where dinner and games were enjoyed.

Dr. and Mrs. T. W. McDaniel had Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney, Capt. Laporte, Capt. and Mrs. Stephenson and Dr. and Mrs. A. W. Loy to an informal cocktail and curry party at their quarters in Sumay.

On November 21st Col. and Mrs. A. E. Randall entertained guests for dinner. They later attended the Marine Corps dance. Mrs. Randall also entertained with a morning bridge in honor of Mrs. May Lord Eastlak and the departing ladies of the Naval Colony. Thirty-four guests attended.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Richardson gave a cocktail party in honor of the Clipper passengers on October 29. Mr. T. Beck, Mr. Governor, Mr. Swazey and Comdr. and Mrs. John Livingstone McCrea remained for dinner.

Capt. and Mrs. Monitor Watchman entertained at a buffet supper in honor of Lieut.-Comdr. and Mrs. John Flynn and Capt. and Mrs. Louis Plain on Friday evening, November 20, 1936.

Mrs. John Livingstone McCrea had two tables of bridge and luncheon in honor of Mrs. M. M. Leonard on November 25th.

Capt. and Mrs. Monitor Watchman entertained at dinner for Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Smith on November 24th. Covers were laid for ten guests.

Comdr. and Mrs. Robert Dyer and Mr. Roy Howard were luncheon guests of Comdr. and Mrs. John Livingstone McCrea on November 14th. Comdr. and Mrs. McCrea also entertained forty people for cocktails on November 28th, in honor of Lieut.-Comdr. and Mrs. John Flynn.

Carol Richardson entertained several of her little friends in Sumay on the occasion of her sixth birthday.

Mrs. Karl Thieme gathered together all the little "under threes" for a party in honor of Bill's second birthday.

Ninety-four guests gathered at the Officers' Club to enjoy dinner and dancing with Dr. and Mrs. Weaver and Lieut. and Mrs. Hall. Mr. Roy Howard and several others from the Clipper dropped in later in the evening.

The Year-and-a-day-Club met in solemn session at the Officers' Club on 13 November 1936. There the Neophytes drowned their Errors in the sparkling flow of champagne, and emerged fully prepared to assume the responsibilities of the Veterans of Guam.

## TRANS-PACIFIC PASSENGERS.

During the month of November, 1936 the following passengers of the Pan American Airways Co. passed through Guam:

### From Alameda to Manila

Sylvia V. Enberg	Fanny Ledesma
Frank J. Courtney	Thomas M. Knight
Charles E. Stone	Thomas Monahan
Joan Silen	Margaret Silen
Neal Crammer	John Jago
William D. Maitland	Edward H. Wisser

### From Honolulu to Manila

Richard W. Freeman	Montine Freeman
Florence Goodspeed	Liu Tat Chun
Liu Ah Nock	David Lowensohn
Robert Lowensohn	

### From Manila to Honolulu

Herbert Shipman	George Carter
Charles Bartley	

### From Manila to Alameda

Leonard Coote	Kathryn Coote
Charles Dugan	Cornelius Whitney
Gladys Whitney	Roy Howard
Ancil Bishop	Harold A. Sweet
Norman Hill	

Miss Dorothy May Clark, daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Clark, left Guam for Alameda, California, on the China Clipper, 18 November 1936.

The China Clipper was delayed in Guam for eight days due to engine trouble.

Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Cruz entertained Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Ballard, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Noia and Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Deitrick at dinner on Sunday, October 25th, in honor of Mrs. Ballard's birthday.

On Saturday evening, Nov. 14th, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Decious entertained Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Ashenfelter, and Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Mettenet at a dinner at Shinohara's.

Mr. T. Shinohara was host at a dinner given for Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Ashenfelter, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Mettenet and Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Decious on Monday evening, Nov. 16th.

Dr. and Mrs. R. P. Carls had as dinner guests on 16 November, Lieut.-Comdr. and Mrs. John Flynn, Lieut. and Mrs. Kenneth Hall and Lieut. and Mrs. Chittenden.

Lieut.-Comdr. and Mrs. Wyly entertained a group of their friends at their home on Saturday afternoon, 21 November from five to seven o'clock.

On November 16th Capt. and Mrs. H. L. Litzenberg entertained Capt. and Mrs. S. L. Higgins, Comdr. and Mrs. R. E. S. Kelley and Dr. and Mrs. H. L. Weaver at dinner.

Lieut.-Comdr. and Mrs. R. H. Lenson entertained at Thanksgiving dinner for Lieut.-Comdr. and Mrs. McCord, Mrs. Bliss, Miss Barbara Bliss and Miss Eleanor Bliss.

## With The Guam Marines

By Cpl. Hubert C. Graves, U. S. M. C.

A few days ago Guam was visited by an earthquake of unusual intensity. For a period of twenty-four hours after the big quake, there were sixty-seven distinct shocks that were felt by one and all. It is not very pleasant when you are sleeping soundly at 4 A.M., and the barracks start to act like the Chaumont plowing through a typhoon in the China Sea. I have seen people move fast, but I don't think anyone has ever moved faster than the Guam Marines did in leaving the barracks that morning. Luckily, there was very little damage done, and outside of our hearts beating faster and the gab-gab about the quake for a few days after, everything is now serene in Guam.

Our Executive Officer, Major William B. Croka, U. S. M. C., accompanied by Mrs. Croka, left on the U. S. S. Gold Star for a health trip. Corporal Paul Harrison is also making the trip.

Our genial first sergeant, Dorsie H. Booker, accompanied by his family also left on the Gold Star, and will proceed to the West Coast of the United States for duty. We are sorry to see you and your family go, Top, and here's wishing you all the best of luck at your new station. Sgt. Goree will be the acting first sergeant until the arrival of the Chaumont the latter part of this month.

Upon the departure of the Chaumont, quite a few officers and men who have been in Guam for the past couple of years will leave. Captain Louis C. Plain, the Recreation and Mess Officer, Q. M. Clk. Clyde Smith, assistant to the Post Quartermaster, and approximately twenty enlisted men will leave. Captain R. M. Cutts, Jr., will take Captain Plain's duties, and will also act as Executive Officer until the return of Major Croka on the Gold Star. Q. M. Clerk Ollie M. Bissett is arriving on the Chaumont to relieve Mr. Smith.

Wonders will never cease to happen. Q. M. Sgt. Jones after playing golf every day since his arrival in Guam has finally given up the game - so he says. Reason a 51 and 56 for 18 holes. Jones you now know how a poor dubber like myself feels.

As we knew all along the basketball team came out on top, but it seems like there is a three way tie as far as the second half of the league is concerned. If the Marines come out successfully in breaking this tie it will make us eligible to play the winner of the first half. Come on boys that pennant will look mighty good in the library. Too much credit cannot be given to Captain Plain for the interest he has shown in the basketball team, in fact in all athletics, and the atheletically inclined are certainly going to miss him when he leaves.

## GUAM SENDS DELEGATES TO WASHINGTON

With the express purpose of petitioning the Congress of the United States for the ultimate determination of the civil and political status of the inhabitants of Guam as provided for in Article IX, Paragraph 2 of the Treaty of Paris concluded between Spain and the United States of America on 10 December, 1898, and presenting the desires of the people of Guam for United States Citizenship, Mr. B. J. Bordallo and Mr. F. B. Leon Guerrero, of the Council and Assembly respectively of the Fourth Guam Congress, left 17 November 1936 on the U. S. S. Gold Star for Yokohama, Japan, to board the S. S. President McKinley for the United States.

The delegates expect to reach Washington the latter part of December and will remain there until February or March, 1937.

The members of the committee appointed to formulate plans for financing this delegation express their appreciation to those who have rendered support in this worthy cause and hope that the same spirit of cooperation will continue.

## Philippine Presidential Yacht Passes Through Guam

The yacht Casiana, recently purchased by the Philippine Commonwealth Government from the Edward L. Doheney estate, arrived in Guam, Thursday afternoon, 19 November 1936, under the command of Captain Razon, enroute from Long Beach, California, to Manila, where the vessel will become the yacht of the President of the Philippine Commonwealth.

The Casiana, formerly the Doheney yacht is luxuriously appointed and fitted. Built in Greenock, Scotland, in 1908, the vessel has a gross ton of 1227, is 254 feet in length, 33 feet in breadth, with a draft of 18.6 feet and a maximum speed of 14 knots.

Having refueled and obtained water, the Casiana departed on Friday afternoon, 20 November 1936, for Manila.

Pfc. Coleman has relieved Cpl. Okerstrom as Post Exchange Steward. Okerstrom left on the USAT Grant due to ill health. Pvt. Fletcher is the new clerk in the exchange. By the way, Fletcher, how's to buy some rubber heels?

The Marine Corps birthday celebration must have been some party according to all reports. Buck Neville says he aged ten years after that one.



**Charleston Lodge No. 44, F. & A. M.**  
Under the Jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge  
Philippine Islands.  
Stated Communication  
Second Tuesday of the month.



**Mid-Pacific Post No. 1, Guam**  
Regular Meetings  
First Saturday of each month  
7:30 p. m.  
Lot. No. 1181, Dr. Hesler Street.



**Agana Lodge No. 1281**  
Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks  
Meets First and Third Wednesday

### Young Men's League of Guam

Meets first Saturday of every month - 8:00 p. m.  
General meetings third Saturday of September  
and March

### Station Church Services

7:30 p. m. -- Dorn Hall

Sunday School, 9:15 a. m. -- American School Building



The first three words Jesus uttered were "Come", "Follow", "Abide". "Come unto me and I will give you rest." "Come unto me and I will give you eternal life." This indicates the movement of the life toward that which is central and fundamental.

"Follow me, and I will make you fishers of men." Follow me, and I will make you the servants of life. This indicates the further movement of the life, not on lines identical with His, but parallel.

"Abide in me and ye shall bring forth much fruit." This indicates the more intimate, dynamic relation of the life to Him, not provided for in the idea of coming or following.

"Come", "Follow", "Abide" - these were His first three words. But there was a fourth and last word. Just before He left His disciples He said, "Go". This provides for the expression of that quality of life gained by coming, following, and abiding in concrete action and service. Go! Go everywhere! Tell everybody! Go into all the world and tell the good news you have received to every creature! And lo, I am with you in that great work even unto the consumation of your highest hopes.

In these four words we have the essential message of the Christian Evangel.

### Meteorological Observations - Fort Apugan

16 Oct. to 15 Nov. 1936 Inclusive

Prevailing wind direction	ENE
Average velocity	5.4 knots.
Max. wind movement — 24 hrs.	281 knots.
Min. wind movement — 24 hrs.	84 knots.
Max. hourly velocity	16 knots.
Max. instantaneous gust	30 knots.
Maximum temperature	89 deg. F.
Minimum temperature	71 deg. F.
Mean temperature	80.4 deg. F.
Mean relative humidity	83%
Highest barometer	29.95 ins.
Lowest barometer	29.64 ins.
Mean pressure	29.812 ins.
Max. rainfall — 24 hrs.	2.37 ins.
Total rainfall	10.65 ins.
No. days with rainfall (0.01 in. or more)	27
No. days clear	1
No. days partly cloudy	17
No. days cloudy	13
No. thunderstorms	4
No. hours sunshine per day (average)	6.3

### The Guam Chamber of Commerce

Meeting Night — Second Friday

### Guam Militia Officers Club

Meets first Sunday every month - 10:00 a. m.

General meetings first Sunday of June  
and December.

### General Baptist Mission

Hours of Meetings

SUNDAY:-

Sunday School	9:30 a. m.
Preaching in English	10:30 a. m.
Senior Christian Endeavor	7:00 p. m.
Preaching in English, Evangelistic	8:00 p. m.
idweek Prayer meeting Thursday	8:00 p. m.

We cordially invite you to come to any of these services.

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Agana, Guam

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# *Chrysler Motors Now Second In The Industry!*

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**In 1931**

**In 1936**

General Motors	430,992	General Motors	660,878
Ford Motor Company	294,536	Chrysler Motors	350,764
Chrysler Motors	83,074	Ford Motor Company	340,533

<b>CHRYSLER MOTORS SALES</b>	<b>CHRYSLER MOTORS SALES</b>
<b>10.3 per cent of all three</b>	<b>25.9 per cent of all three!</b>

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